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KINLOCH OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Compiled by H. D. BULL

Arms: Azure, a boar's head couped between three mascules.

Crest: An eagle with wings extended regardant.

Motto: Altius tendo.

The two brothers, James and Alexander Kinloch, were younger sons of the Second Sir Francis Kinloch, of Gilmerton, who died in 1699, and brothers of the Third Baronet, Sir Thomas Kinloch.¹ For more than a hundred years the South Carolina Kinlochs were in constant touch with their Scottish cousins and frequently visited them in Scotland. In recent years the acquaintanceship has been renewed.

1

James Kinloch, born about 1685, came to Waccamaw, South Carolina, in 1703. He later lived at Grove Hall, St. James Parish, Santee.² He was a member of the Commons House of Assembly for Berkeley, 1711-1713, and of the Council from 1717 to 1757.³ In, or prior, to 1712 he married Susannah, widow of John Strode. In the settlement of the estate of the latter a large portion of the property near Foster's Creek and on the south side of the Santee River passed to James Kinloch, part of which he conveyed, December 26, 1749, to Margaret O'Neal and the remaining 1000 acres, on February 5, 1750, to his son, Francis Kinloch. The Santee property was part of the Raphoe Barony and included Eutaw Springs and the present Sinkler plantation, Belvidere.⁴ He married, secondly, Marie Esther Page, widow of John Gaillard, Esq., of Pear Orchard, St. James, Santee. Her daughter, Esther Gaillard, married James Crokatt.⁵ James Kinloch died in 1757. Children of the second marriage:

¹ Information supplied by Professor Arthur Adams, of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. In a letter, dated 1902, Mrs. Elinor L. Kinloch, of Kilduff, Drem, N. B., Scotland, writes: "In 1715[sic] James and Alexander Kinloch of Gilmerton left this country and became merchants in Carolina and they are mentioned in the entail of 1747 as both being alive at that time." Langdon Cheves Notes in the South Carolina Historical Society.

² Cheves Notes.

³ This *Magazine*, XXVII (1926), p. 171; *South Carolina Gazette*, June 7, 1733; *Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society*, I, pp. 165, 195, 300; MS Journals of the Commons House of Assembly (in the Historical Commission of South Carolina); B. R. Carroll, *Historical Collections of South Carolina*, I, 208, 219.

⁴ Henry A. M. Smith, *The Baronies of South Carolina* (Baltimore, 1931), pp. 113ff.

⁵ This *Magazine*, XXIX (1928), p. 280n.

I James Kinloch, born 1718. "Mr James Kinloch, eldest son of the Hon. James Kinloch, esq.," died on Santee August 29, 1738, aged 20. He had shortly before returned from five years spent in travel and education in Europe.⁶

3 II Francis Kinloch, born 1720.

2

Alexander Kinloch, merchant, came to Carolina in 1703 with his brother James. Sir Alexander Cuming, in the journal of his journey to the Cherokees,⁷ says that he left Charles Town for the Cherokees, March 13, 1730; "about 5 o'clock in the afternoon . . . he set out from Mr James Kinloch's plantation at New Gilmerton, being 23 miles from Charles Town. . . . [he] proceeded with Mr George Chicken and Mr George Hunter, and lay that night at Mr Alexander Kinloch's house at Wampee 14 miles from his brother James." There are no records of Alexander Kinloch's wife, his children, or the date of his death.

3

Francis Kinloch (1), of Boone Hall and Kensington, born 1720, was a member of the Commons House for St. James Parish, Santee, 1751-1754.⁸ He owned Rice Hope plantation and other lands on North and South Santee. He married, January, 1751, Ann Isabella Cleland, only daughter and heiress of the Hon. John Cleland, Esq., member of the Council.⁹ Through this marriage he came into possession of Weehaw and Kensington plantations near Georgetown and other lands in the vicinity. Sometime after 1763 he secured a grant of 2000 acres in East Florida and contemplated moving there. He was appointed a member of the Council of East Florida, May 20, 1765, and served for a time, but he never took up his grant and his stay in Florida was short.¹⁰

In his will, made January 2, 1763, Francis Kinloch mentions his wife Ann, sons James, Francis, and Cleland, and his daughter, Mary Esther, none of them yet twenty-one. In a codicil, added August 20, 1763, he speaks of his "poor son James," apparently deceased. He mentions his cousin, David Kinloch, of Gilmerton, Scotland, and his nephew, Charles Crokatt, as being next heirs after his children.¹¹ The will was proved

⁶ *South Carolina Gazette*, August 31, 1738.

⁷ *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* (July, 1872).

⁸ MS Journals of the Commons House of Assembly.

⁹ *This Magazine*, IX (1908), p. 94; *South Carolina Gazette*, February 18, 1751.

¹⁰ C. L. Mowat, *East Florida as a British Province, 1763-1784* (Washington, 1943), pp. 44, 163; Leila Sellers, *Charleston Business on the Eve of the American Revolution* (Chapel Hill, 1934), p. 46.

¹¹ Charleston County Probate Court.

November 7, 1767. His wife died in Stateburg, November 4, 1802, aged sixty-seven.¹² Children:

1 James Kinloch, died without issue.

4 II Francis Kinloch, born March 7, 1755.

5 III Cleland Kinloch, born 1759

6 IV Mary Esther Kinloch.

Francis Kinloch died at Rice Hope, June 2, 1767, leaving his children the plantations New Gilmerton, Weehaw, Kensington, and Rice Hope.

4

Francis Kinloch (3, 1), of Kensington, was born in Charleston, March 7, 1755.¹³ On his father's death, Thomas Boone, Esq., one-time governor of South Carolina, was appointed guardian of the children. He was educated first by private tutors; then, being sent to England in 1768, he entered Eton College where he was graduated in 1774. The same year he entered Lincoln's Inn and was in due time admitted to the bar. He travelled on the continent and from 1774 to 1777 studied in Rome and Geneva with a view to a diplomatic career. At the latter place he was the associate and fellow student of John Laurens, of South Carolina.¹⁴ Here he became a life-long friend of the distinguished Swiss historian, Johannes von Müller, with whom he corresponded regularly in after years. His letters to Müller have recently been brought to light, and it is hoped that in time they may be published.¹⁵

Kinloch planned to return to America but tarried for a while, living with his cousin, Sir David Kinloch, of Gilmerton, Fifth Baronet, on his estate in Scotland. From there he went to England whence he sailed in April, 1778, for home. His ties with the mother country were strong, and he does not appear to have been eager to take part in the struggle for independence. John Laurens wrote his father, September 24, 1778: "I am sorry that Kinloch did not return to America sooner. His former sentiments on the present contest give reason to suspect, if he is a convert, that success on our side has alone operated the change. Something may be

¹² *Charleston Evening Post*, November 27, 1802.

¹³ Brief accounts of Francis Kinloch's life may be found in: *Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, III, p. 550; *Harpers's Encyclopaedia of United States History*, V, p. 258; *Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1927* (Washington, 1928), p. 1186.

¹⁴ D. D. Wallace, *The Life of Henry Laurens* (New York, 1915), pp. 474-75.

¹⁵ Felix Gilbert, "Letters of Francis Kinloch to Thomas Boone, 1782-1788," *Journal of Southern History*, VIII (February, 1942), pp. 87-105. Professor Gilbert reports that in addition to the six letters printed there are 120 others from Francis Kinloch among Müller's papers in the Stadtbibliothek of Schaffhausen.

drawn in palliation of his conduct from the education he received and the powerful influence which his guardian had over him."

But Kinloch threw himself into the contest with energy. He served as volunteer, lieutenant, and captain, in the American Army from 1778 to 1781,¹⁶ taking part in the Battle of Beaufort, the siege of Savannah, and the defense of Charleston. During the last he served as confidential officer under General Moultrie and also as a member of the staffs of General Huger and Governor Rutledge. In one engagement, probably the siege of Savannah where he was wounded, a bullet cut a hole in his coat. He had the hole embroidered and wore the coat proudly in later years.

Kinloch was made a prisoner at the fall of Charleston. Having in some way obtained his release he was captured a second time in Virginia. "It was on the 4th of June, 1781, according to Lossing (see *Field Book of the Revolution*), when Tarleton with his British troopers on their way to Charlottesville, Virginia, appeared at Castle Hill (the home of Dr. Thomas Walker in Albermarle county) and demanded breakfast. Among the rebels surprised were William and Robert, brothers of Governor Thomas Nelson, of Yorktown, Virginia, and Francis Kinloch. In their attempt to escape, the latter was pursued into the vineyard field by a British soldier, who shouted, 'Stop, Cousin Frank; you know I could always beat you running.' Whereupon the cousin Frank surrendered to an old acquaintance and relative!" The British on this raid were endeavoring to capture Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Nelson. This halt at Castle Hill allowed them to be warned and so escape.¹⁷ The "old acquaintance and relative" may have been Captain Kinloch of the 17th Dragoons who served under Colonel Banastre Tarleton at Buford's Massacre in South Carolina, May 29, 1780.¹⁸

Kinloch served as a member of the Continental Congress, 1780-1781, and as a member of the South Carolina House of Representative, 1779, 1786-1788, and as a delegate from St. Philip's and St. Michael's to the convention which ratified the Federal Constitution, May 23, 1788. He was elected a warden of the city of Charleston and justice of the peace in 1789 and a member of the state Legislative Council and of the state constitutional convention in 1790. In spite, however, of his active participation in the Revolutionary War and his rather notable services to the state in a civil capacity, Kinloch seems not to have been greatly interested in public

¹⁶ Francis B. Heitman, ed., *Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army* (Washington, 1914).

¹⁷ [Richard C. M. Page], *Genealogy of the Page Family in Virginia* (New York, 1883), p. 196.

¹⁸ Edward McCrady, *History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780* (New York, 1901), p. 521.

affairs. He held no office after 1790 when he was only thirty-five years old. He was essentially a conservative, and his private letters show that he viewed with a good deal of distrust what he deemed the radical tendencies of the day.

Kinloch visited Europe with his family in 1790 and again for a long stay from 1802 to 1806. After this second absence he found himself much reduced in fortune and was obliged to part with all of his property except Kensington. There he made his home until 1824 when the place was sold to Henry August Middleton for the sum of \$40,000 which finally enabled him to discharge his debts.¹⁹

Kinloch wrote two books. The first was a *Eulogy on George Washington*, printed in Georgetown in 1800 and reprinted in New York in 1867. The second was his two volumes of *Letters from Geneva and France, written during a Residence of between Two and Three Years, and Addressed to a Lady in Virginia. By the Father*, published in Boston in 1819. The Lady of the latter was his eldest daughter, Eliza (Kinloch) Nelson.

On February 22, 1781, Francis Kinloch married Mildred Walker, who was born August 1, 1765, daughter of Colonel John Walker of Albemarle county, Virginia, and granddaughter of Dr. Thomas Walker, explorer and guardian of Thomas Jefferson.²⁰ She died at Waccamaw, November 1, 1784,²¹ leaving a little daughter, Eliza Kinloch, who was taken by her father to Virginia and there reared by her maternal grandparents. Child:
7 I Elizabeth Kinloch, born December 31, 1781.

On December 9, 1785, Kinloch married, secondly, Martha, eldest daughter of Governor John Rutledge. She was born in 1764 and died in Charleston, March 1, 1816, where her body is buried in St. Michael's Churchyard. A handsome stone marks her resting place. Children:

8 II Anne Cleland Kinloch, born 1789.

9 III Frederick Rutledge Kinloch, born 1791.

10 IV Caroline Kinloch, born 1805.

Francis Kinloch died in Charleston, February 13, 1826, and his body is interred there, presumably by his wife's, though the grave is unmarked.

5

Cleland Kinloch (3, 1) was born in Charleston in 1759. On the death of his father he was left at the age of seven, with his brother Francis, to the guardianship of former Governor Boone. Five years later he entered Eton College where his "exercises were frequently sent up to the Doctor for being particularly good ones." After leaving Eton, he was

¹⁹ Letter of his daughter in the possession of the writer.

²⁰ Edgar Woods, *History of Albemarle County, Virginia* (Charlottesville, 1901).

²¹ *South Carolina Gazette*, December 12, 1785.

sent to Rotterdam for a commercial education. He did not return to South Carolina until after the passage of the Confiscation Act of February 26, 1782, by which he was amerced. "He seriously considered returning to England," but his father's estate being divided in 1784 and Weehaw plantation falling to his share, he turned to its development and enlargement with energy.²² He increased his holding to 5,000 acres, and imported a gardener to landscape and beautify the grounds. He was an enterprising and successful rice planter.²³

Kinloch was a member from Prince George, Winyah, of the South Carolina Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution, May 23, 1788, and also of the South Carolina General Assembly from 1791 to 1793. In 1804 he visited Great Britain. In 1807 he bought 611 acres of land in Stateburg in the High Hills of the Santee and there built Acton, a large and beautiful residence with landscaped and terraced grounds.²⁴ He prospered until the great storm of 1822 when his plantations were damaged to the extent of \$30,000. In his will drawn sometime between 1819 and 1823 he leaves an annuity to his wife, Acton to his brother for life tenure, and the bulk of the remainder of his estate to his three surviving children.²⁵ In April, 1786, Kinloch married Harriett, daughter of Ebenezer Simmons, of Charleston.²⁶ Children:

I Anne Isabella Kinloch, baptized March 29, 1796.

II Francis Kinloch, born January 6, 1798; died at Rome, July 23, 1840, where his body is buried in the Protestant Cemetery. He was unmarried.

III Cleland Kinloch, twin of Francis; died in London, May 13, 1823.

11 IV Harriett Kinloch, born January 20, 1801.

He died at Acton, September 12, 1823. His body is buried at the Church of the Holy Cross, Stateburg.²⁷

6

Mary Esther Kinloch (3, 1) married Major Benjamin Huger at Kensington on December 1, 1772.²⁸ She was his second wife, he having first married Mary Golightly. Major Huger was killed before the Lines at Charlestown, May 11, 1779. Mary Esther lived the latter part of her life

²² Rice Hope was sold by Francis and Cleland Kinloch to Edward Cook and George Lockey on July 2, 1789.

²³ Anne King Gregorie, "Cleland Kinloch," *Dictionary of American Biography*, X, p. 414.

²⁴ This house was burned about 1910.

²⁵ Sumter County Probate Court.

²⁶ *South Carolina Gazette*, April 20, 1786.

²⁷ MS Register of the Church of the Holy Cross, Stateburg, S. C.

²⁸ *South Carolina Gazette*, December 10, 1772.

at Stateburg. Her body is buried at the Church of the Holy Cross. Children:

12 I Francis Kinloch Huger, born September 17, 1773.

II Eliza Huger, baptized July 12, 1776.

7

Eliza Kinloch (4, 3, 1) was born December 31, 1781.²⁹ She was reared by her maternal grandparents, Colonel and Mrs. John Walker, of Albemarle county, Virginia. There she was married, April 28, 1779, to the Hon. Hugh Nelson, of Belvoir, Albemarle county.³⁰ He was the fifth son of Governor Thomas Nelson, of Yorktown, and Lucy Grymes. Hugh Nelson was speaker of the House of Deputies, member of Congress from 1811 to 1823 when he resigned to accept appointment as minister to Spain. He was born September 30, 1768, and died March 18, 1836. Children:³¹

13 I Francis Kinloch Nelson, born 1800.

II Mildred Nelson, born 1802; married, 1820, to her first cousin, Thomas Nelson.

14 III Anne Carter Nelson, born 1804.

15 IV Thomas Hugh Nelson, born 1807.

V Charlotte Nelson, born 1808; died unmarried.

16 VI Cleland Kinloch Nelson, born 1814.

VII Caroline Nelson, born 1816 and died, unmarried, 1853.

17 VIII Keating Simons Nelson, born 1822.

18 IX Robert William Nelson, born 1822.

8

Anne Cleland Kinloch (4, 3, 1) was born 1789 and died January 2, 1857.³² She married Colonel Keating Lewis Simons who was born, March 11, 1775, and died in Charleston, September 1, 1819.³³ Children:

I Francis Kinloch Simons, died, February 8, 1832, aged twenty, from a fall from a horse.³⁴

II Martha Rutledge Simons, died, unmarried, November 30, 1864, age fifty-one.

19 III Keating Lewis Simons.

20 IV Sarah Lewis Simons.

V Mary Marion Simons, who died in infancy.

(To be continued)

²⁹ [Page], *Page Family*, p. 162.

³⁰ *Biographical Directory of the American Congress*, p. 1351.

³¹ [Page], *Page Family*, pp. 162ff.

³² *This Magazine*, XLII (1941), p. 81.

³³ *Ibid.*, XXXVII (1936), p. 145; XLIV (1943), pp. 240-41.

³⁴ Tombstone at Lewisfield Plantation.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE CITY
GAZETTE OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

Contributed by ELIZABETH H. JERVEY

(Continued from January)

The Friends and Acquaintances of the late William Jasper, are invited to attend his Funeral from his late residence, No. 351, King-street, near the corner of Broad-street, This Morning, at 9 o'clock. (Friday, July 30, 1819)

Married, on Monday evening, 26th inst. in St. Philips Church, by the Rev. Dr. Gadsden, Captain Francis Saltus, of the house of Francis Salturs & Son, to Mrs. Rebecca Bonnell, of the Island of Bermuda. (Saturday, July 31, 1819)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. Benjamin Casey are invited to attend his Funeral, from his late residence, Broad-street, at 4 o'clock This Afternoon. (Saturday, July 31, 1819)

The Mechanics Society, are particularly requested to attend the Funeral of Mr. Benjamin Casey, from his late residence, Broad-street, This Afternoon at 4 o'clock. (Saturday, July 31, 1819)

Died, on board the schr. Laurel, on her passage from this port to Boston, on the 7th of July, Mr. Caleb Walker, in a fit of Apoplexy, Mr. W. was a resident of this city, but a native of Massachusetts. (Tuesday, August 3, 1819)

Died, in London, on the 15th of May last, John Tunno, Esq. Merchant. (Tuesday, August 3, 1819)

Died on Friday, the 30th ultimo, in the 42d year of his age, Mr. William Jasper, the son of the gallant Sergeant Jasper [*sic*] who so bravely distinguished himself in the defence of Sullivan's Island . . . during our Revolutionary war. The subject of these remarks was born on Sullivan's Island. Early in life he left his native state . . . after several years absence he fixed his residence in Beaufort, N. C. During the late war with Great Britain he was called upon to take command of Fort Hamilton, a trust which at once evinced their confidence in him as a man of courage and high honor. He returned to his native State a few years past. His widow

disconsolately mourns the loss of a tender husband, and his sister a friend and brother. Wednesday, August 4, 1819)

Died, on Monday morning, the 2d inst. after a severe illness of 10 days, in the 71st year of his age, Mr. Robert Larry. Mr. L was born in this city on the 22d of February, 1749; when he arrived at the age of manhood, and his country was assailed by England, he joined the ranks of his countrymen . . . in the most trying conflicts with the enemy, in and about Charleston. After the British took possession of the city he became a prisoner of war, and altho he was a husband and a father he disdained protection, and . . . was sent . . . a prisoner of war to England where he remained several months. . . . (Friday, August 6, 1819)

Died, at Montreal, a man by the name of Brown, occasioned by some virulent poison, contracted while skinning a fat ox, which had suddenly died. . . . Mr. Brown's hands were slightly scratched by the fragments of bones which were broken in cutting up the body for the tallow-chandler. . . . (Friday, August 6, 1819)

Departed this life, on the 29th ult. after a severe illness of four days, occasioned by having received a stroke of the Sun, Dr. Thomas Bracey Wells, in the 33d year of his age. . . . We are at a loss for words to convey our feelings. (Monday, August 9, 1819)

Married in this city, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Dalcho, Mr. John Goodwin of Boston, Mass. to Miss Elizabeth Thompson, of Fredericktown, Maryland. (Tuesday, August 10, 1819)

Married, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Buchan, John Kirkpatrick, Esq. to Caroline, third daughter of Captain John Pratt, of this city. (Wednesday, August 11, 1819)

The Relatives and Friends of Mr. John and Mrs. Mary Ker, are requested to attend the funeral of the latter, from her late residence, No. 37 Elliott-street, This Afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. (Saturday, August 14, 1819)

Died, at the sea-shore, near Georgetown, S. C. on the 11th inst. Captain Joseph Pyatt . . . all unite in mourning the early, unexpected dissolution of this amiable man. (Monday, August 16, 1819)

Accident! On Saturday last, Mr. John Saunders, of Ponpon, was unfortunately thrown from his horse, and killed on the spot. (Tuesday, August 17, 1819)

The Friends and Scholars of Mr. S. F. Jones, are requested to attend his Funeral at 8 o'clock This Morning, from his late residence No. 120 Tradd-street. (Wednesday, August 18, 1819)

Died, at Camden, S. C. on the 7th inst. Mr. William D. Parker, Cabinet Maker, aged 44 years. (Thursday, August 19, 1819)

Departed this life, on the High Hills (Santee) July 24, Mrs. Neomi Hampton, aged about eighty-three years. . . . Her long protracted life, was a pattern of piety and benevolence. . . . (Thursday, August 19, 1819)

Died, at Long-Branch, State of New Jersey on the 9th of August, the Hon. John F. Grimke, Senior Associate Judge of the Courts of Session and Common Pleas of this State, in the 67th year of his age, after an illness of more than one year. . . . He lived and died a Soldier, Patriot and Christian. (Monday, August 23, 1819)

Married, at New Orleans, on the 18th ult. by the Rev. James F. Hull, Mr. Peter K. Wagner formerly of Baltimore, Editor of the *Orleans Gazette*, to Miss Sidonia Lewis, daughter of the Hon. Joshua Lewis, Judge of the District Court of that State. (Tuesday, August 24, 1819)

Died, at Pineville, in St. Stephen's parish, after one week's sickness, on Thursday, the 12th inst. Miss Julia Amanda Lequeux, second daughter of Sims Lequeux esq. in the eighteenth year of her age, beloved and lamented by all who knew her. (Tuesday, August 24, 1819)

Died on the 21st inst. Mrs. Mary M. L. Thomas, wife of James Thomas, Esq. merchant, of this city. . . . Her fortitude and consolation triumphed over the pains of a most lingering and distressing illness. . . . (Wednesday, August 25, 1819)

Died, at Philadelphia, on the 12th inst. Miss Eliza Beach, of this city. (Wednesday, August 25, 1819)

Died, at Newport, R. I. about the 9th inst. Mr John Reid, wheelwright, of this city. (Wednesday, August 25, 1819)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Messrs. Richard and George B. Pearce are requested to attend the Funeral of their sister, Miss Cynthia Pearce, This Afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her Brother's residence, No. 85 Meeting-street. (Thursday, August 26, 1819)

Died, at Philadelphia, on Sunday, the 15th inst. in his 29th year, Nathaniel Heyward, jr. esq. This Gentleman was a native of South-Carolina, and had newly reached our city on his way to Saratoga Springs, on account of his health; unhappily his malady increased, and in five days proved fatal. In personal worth the deceased stood with the best men of his state, and his family connexion ranked with the highest . . . the loss of such a man is a bitter portion to his parents, his children and relations. . . . (Friday, August 27, 1819)

Died, at the village of Trenton, N. Y. General Melancton Lloyd Woolsey, aged 63, a hero of the revolution, and father of Commodore Woolsey. (Friday, August 27, 1819)

Died, in Philadelphia, after a tedious and distressing illness, Miss Eliz. Beach, daughter of Mrs. Mary L. Beach, of this city. This excellent young lady had a few months since left her native home and the embraces of a tender mother, in pursuit of health in the Northern States. . . . (Saturday, August 28, 1819)

Died, on the 28th inst. after an illness of a few days Mrs. Ann Myers, aged 24 years, daughter of Mr. Francis Daymond of Philadelphia. (Monday, August 30, 1819)

Died, on the 23d ult. in this city, Charles Glover, Esq. in the 63d year of his age, during which period he supported an unspotted character . . . he was the kind and tender husband, fond and affectionate father and sincere friend. (Thursday, September 2, 1819)

Died, on the 30th ult. Mr. Edward Henry Edwards, in the 20th year of his age. Death, terrible and relentless, now stalks abroad in our community, and with his unsparing scythe has cut down many, whose lives imparted a lustre to society. Among whom we have to notice this amiable and promising young Gentleman, whose loss is a source of poignant grief to his relatives. . . . (Thursday, September 2, 1819)

Died, in Orangeburgh District, on the 26th ult. after an illness of five days of the country fever, Mr. Hezekiah Hotchkiss Jun. aged 30 a native of New-Haven, Connecticut. He has left a family and numerous friends to lament his early exit. (Thursday, September 2, 1819)

Died, in this city, on the 26th inst. of yellow fever, Garshom Remington, of Jamestown, N. Y. in the 20th year of his age. (Thursday, September 2, 1819)

Died, on the 26th ult. Mr. William Golden, of New York, aged 23 years. (Thursday, September 2, 1819)

Died, on the 23d inst, at the residence of his uncle, Capt. Jesse D. Elliott, in Virginia, Mr. Robert E. Duncan, Midshipman of the U. S. Navy, after an illness of only six days, of dysentery. (Thursday, September 2, 1819)

Died, on Monday last, James Appleton Holbrook, youngest child of Dr. H. (Thursday, September 2, 1819)

The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of Colonel Keating Lewis Simons, are requested to attend his Funeral, from his late residence in Broad-street, at 10 o'clock, This Day, without further invitation. (Thursday, September 2, 1819)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Francis Shaw Crocker are invited to attend his Funeral (without further invitation) at 12 o'clock This Day, from the house of his Uncle, D. Crocker, No. 11 Tradd-street. (Thursday, September 2, 1819)

On the 27th ult. the dear and lamented Head of the Circular Church Sabbath School, Michael B. Latimer departed this transitory life, after a severe illness of five days. At the early age of 20, this distinguished Saint commenced that career of holiness, which ended in a most triumphant death. . . . (Friday, September 3, 1819)

Died, on Friday, 27th of August last, Mr. William Bate, a native of Ireland, in the 22d year of his age. . . . His remains are interred in the cemetery of St. Philips Church. (Friday, September 3, 1819)

Departed this life, on the 28th August, after an illness of seven weeks, Mrs. Ann Mitchell, at the advanced age of 87 years, 8 months and 15 days. . . . She had the happiness of being surrounded by affectionate children, who paid her every attention, and which (no doubt) contributed to soothe the pangs of death. . . . (Friday, September 3, 1819)

Died, in Princeton, (N. J.) on the 21st ult. the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, D.D., late President of Princeton College. (Friday, September 3, 1819)

Departed this life, on the 1st inst. after an illness of six days, of the prevailing fever, Mr. James M'Ilwraith, aged — years, printer, (one of the

workmen employed in this Office). This young man was a native of Scotland, and had been a resident here but a few months. . . (Monday, September 6, 1819)

Died on Thursday, the 29 ult. Mr. Robert Bulkley, a native of England, in his 23d year . . . most sincerely regretted by all who had the satisfaction of his acquaintance. (Tuesday, September 7, 1819)

Died, on Sunday, the 29th ult. at Chesterville, Miss Mary Smith Kennedy, eldest daughter of George Kennedy, Esq. in the 21st year of her age. . . The premature death of this amiable young lady is a subject of extreme regret. (Tuesday, September 7, 1819)

Died, on the 31st ult. of the prevailing Fever, in the 19th year of her age, Miss Catherine Cartland, a native of Ireland. . . (Wednesday, September 8, 1819)

Died, on the 1st instant, Mr. Francis Shaw Crocker, aged 33 years. Mr. C. had been long accustomed to warm climates, and to sickly seasons in different parts of the southern country . . . he was not considered a subject for the fever to which strangers are liable. Mr. C. exercising considerably in the sun, was seized in the most sudden and violent manner eight days previous to his death. . . (Thursday, September 9, 1819)

Departed this life, after a short illness, at Pine Ridge, St. John's B. on Thursday, the 2nd inst. in the 23d year of her age, Mrs. Martha Rebecca Prioleau, wife of Elias Prioleau, Esq. . . (Thursday, September 9, 1819)

Died, in Darien, on Thursday, the 2d instant, after an illness of five years, Mr. Isaac Sasportas, late Merchant of that City, in the 28th year of his age. . . *Georgian*. (Friday, September 10, 1819)

Died, on Wednesday afternoon, of Dropsy in the Chest, aged 53 years, General John Rutledge, of South Carolina. . . An ardent Patriot, he was honored with the confidence of his country, in her civil and military service. . . At an early age, after the siege of Charleston, in 1780, Mr. Rutledge came, with his respectable Father, the late Governor Rutledge, to Philadelphia, where he finished his scholastic education, and where his subsequent residence as a member of Congress, under the present government of the United States, renewed the friendships of his youth. . . *Philad. Adv.*, 3d inst. (Saturday, September 11, 1819)

Died, in Wilmington, N. C. on the 1st Eliz. M'Ilhenny, in the 19th year of her age, daughter of Captain M'Ilhenny. (Saturday, September 11, 1819)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. Peter Buchanan, are requested to attend his Funeral from his residence No. 25 East Battery, at 7 o'clock precisely, without further invitation. (Saturday, September 11, 1819)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Johnson & Maynard, and of Mr. Richard Beere, and the Masonic Fraternity, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of Mr. Beere, from No. 5 Broad-street, This Morning, at 9 o'clock. (Saturday, September 11, 1819)

Died, on Thursday, the 9th inst. of the prevailing fever, Mr. Thomas Mitchell, a native of the village of Putmidel (in Scotland) and aged about 39 years. He arrived in this city from his native country in the Summer of 1817, during the prevalence of that dreadful malady, the yellow fever, . . . The City Council at that time with becoming zeal for the unfortunate strangers, provided suitable Barracks and such necessities of life as were requisite for their comfort and support. Among the number of strangers, the subject of these remarks was selected General Superintendent. . . After the sickly season passed over, Mr. Mitchell came to town . . . and was respected and esteemed in the sphere of life in which he moved, . . . We understand that he has left a wife and child to bemoan his loss. . . (Monday, September 13, 1819)

Died, on the 7th instant, of the prevailing fever, Mrs. Elizabeth Buxbaum, wife of Dr. John Buxbaum, of this city, . . . She was a native of England, and had resided about 21 months in this city. . . (Monday, September 13, 1819)

Died, on the 6th instant, of the prevailing fever, Mr. Richard Johnson, of the firm of Buxbaum & Johnson, of this city. He was a native of London. . . (Monday, September 13, 1819)

Died, on the 8th instant, of the prevailing fever, Mr. Francis John Bonnell Davenport, of the Island of Bermuda, aged 22 years and 11 months. He has left an aged mother, sisters and relatives, to deplore his loss. (Monday, September 13, 1819)

Died, in this city, on the 10th inst. after a short but painful illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Reilly, aged 48 years, a native of Waterford, Ireland. (Monday, September 13, 1819)

Died, in St. James Goosecreek, on the 9th instant, of country fever, Mrs. Mary Ann Huff, wife of William Huff, and only daughter of Jacob and Susannah Breaker. The subject of this notice had just entered her 17th year. . . . (Monday, September 13, 1819)

Died, in Salem, at the age of 30 years, on the night of the 28th August, one hour after giving birth to a living son, Agness Eliza M'Faddin, the amiable consort of John M'Faddin, . . . blest with six promising and lovely children. . . . (Monday, September 13, 1819)

Died, at his seat in Williamsburgh, on the night of the 26th August after a violent illness of thirteen days continuance, Mr. R. Sidney Wither-
spoon, in the 24th year of his age. . . . (Monday, September 13, 1819)

Died, in Savannah, on the 8th inst. Mr. James M'Lean, aged 22 years. (Monday, September 13, 1819)

Died, at Pineville, St. Stephen's Parish, on the 6th instant, John Palmer, Esq. (Monday, September 13, 1819)

Died, at Pine Ridge, St. John's (B) on the 9th inst. Elias Prioleau Esq., aged 30 years. . . . A few days only have elapsed, since his fond and valued partner was numbered with the dead. . . . (Monday, September 13, 1819)

Died, at Georgetown, S. C. on the 8th inst. after a severe illness, Mrs. Mary Walker, in the 48th year of her age. (Monday, September 13, 1819)

Died, at Georgetown S. C. on the evening of the 9th inst. James Howren, son of the Rev. James C. Howren. (Monday, September 13, 1819)

Died, at Georgetown S. C. on the 7th inst. Thomas William, second son of Thomas and Ann Henning. (Monday, September 13, 1819)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, and of Messrs. Alexander and Randal Robinson, are invited to attend the Funeral of Mrs. Robinson, from her late residence, No. 534 King St., This Morning, at half past seven o'clock. (Monday, September 13, 1819)

(To be continued)

THE MEMOIRS OF FREDERICK ADOLPHUS PORCHER

Edited by SAMUEL GAILLARD STONEY

(Continued from January)

CHAPTER VIII

A YOUNG PLANTER

When I went to look into the condition of my new purchase [Somerton], I found that I had a great deal to do, before I could plant a crop. My predecessor had held it but a short time, and had resorted to expedients to keep up his fences. I found among other things I had to put a new fence around the plantation, this was a very heavy job. He had partially cleared a field of nearly thirty acres of excellent land and it was a matter of obvious expediency to complete the clearing of this field, which would also yield the timber for making the fence.

The overseer at Cedar Spring advised me to set about it immediately and he sent a few efficient negro fellows to commence operations. I rode over almost daily to watch their progress, and this was the amount of my labours as a planter this winter.

Meanwhile the Legislature was in session, and great interest was felt in the debate which was to be held on the question of calling a convention. Dr. William Porcher proposed to me that we should visit Columbia, and we accordingly went together.

This was the first time I had ever seen our Legislature. The only legislative body I had ever seen was that of Connecticut, and I was forcibly struck with the difference between that body and that of South Carolina. In the former all was as orderly and decorous as a church, every member was in his seat, uncovered, and strangers were rigorously excluded from the portion of the house appropriated to members. In ours all was apparent confusion; half or more than half of the members had on their hats. It was not uncommon to see a member seated with his feet resting upon the table before him. Groups of men would be seen collected about some of the tables; but the scene around the chimneys was calculated to amaze one. There sat men utterly heedless of the business, engaged in all sorts of conversation. And the Senate had nothing to boast of in this respect over the House. It was some time before I could reconcile myself to this utter want of decorum.

We arrived in Columbia too late to hear the greatest orators. The speech of Col. W. C. Preston had been delivered; but we heard some which appeared to me worth hearing. There was rather a prosy, malicious looking

member from Abbeville, by name Pressly,¹ I think he was a school master, [who] made a long speech against the call of the Convention, and entered into a constitutional argument. I do not remember the points he made, but one was founded upon either the presence or the absence of a comma in a certain clause of the Constitution. The speaker who followed him was A. Pickens Butler,² a young member from Edgefield. He was one of the most engaging looking men in the house, mercurial and restless. He was the impersonation of good humour and I believe he was free from gall, and that everybody loved him. He made an excellent speech in favour of States Rights, and seemed to take Pressly under his special protection, lashing him severely but good humouredly. In reply to Pressly's argument about the comma, he said it was the first time he had ever heard it possible to suppose that the liberties of a great people depended upon a point of grammar, and told with great humour an anecdote of a pedantic schoolmaster who in his last breath said "*Moriar, I die, or I am dying*" grammarians not having determined its true translation. There was something uncommonly engaging in Butler's appearance and manners. At that time he was slim, he had already lost an eye and had a nervous manner of shaking his head. He seemed restless, but it was the restlessness of a spirit too full of enjoyment for repose. He was always ready with a repartee which was without bitterness but full of humour. I remember the next year when the case of Dr. Cooper was advocated before the Legislature one of his accusers, it was either Pressly or his colleague Mr. Spear, saying that the question was whether we had immortal souls to be saved or not. Butler set his argument at rest by saying "If the Gentleman thinks to organize a soul against an anti-soul party he will find himself very much mistaken." I could scarcely imagine him a senator or a statesman but he became both, and every one knows that he acquitted himself well in the duties of every office to which he was appointed.

Judge Huger was the great organ of the Union party in the House of Representatives; but it was rather the reflection of his old reputation than any actual merit. Twenty years before he had governed that body like a dictator. He now found himself confronted with men his juniors and inferiors in social position but his superiors in debate and intellectual powers. His speeches were long, prosy, heavy, dull and oppressive. It is said that he went to Columbia with a pair of duelling pistols, and I believe it was during this session that the magistrates had to bind him over to keep the peace.

As I have already observed, we reached Columbia too late to hear the

¹ John J. Pressly and A. Speer were the representatives from Abbeville District.

² Andrew Pickens Butler, whose insulting by Sumner provoked Brooks' celebrated attack.

speech of Col. Preston. He had at the time the reputation of being the greatest orator not only in South Carolina, but in the country. He was a native of Virginia, had married in Columbia a daughter of Dr. Davis, and had settled there. He was tall, perhaps over six feet in height, with a pleasant face, but not a handsome one. His person was rather awkward, he wore a wig, and very often a spirited gesticulation would terminate in the adjustment of this adjunct. His voice was very sweet, but when excited it was occasionally hoarse and harsh. His utterance was rapid, he never hesitated for a word, and it was curious sometimes to observe how he would unravel himself out of a most complicated and apparently inextricably involved sentence. I have heard him at times when he controlled the emotions of his auditors, but generally he appeared to me to give the same sort of pleasure as that afforded by a first rate actor, and I have frequently thought that he had mistaken his vocation in not becoming an actor. His speeches could not bear reporting. This is no condemnation of them, [however], for if they impressed the hearer, they accomplished their purpose. The reader should be impressed by other means.

I forget who were the speakers that I heard on this occasion. One of the best was made on the Union side by Mr. McWillie³ of Camden. The others appeared generally to be delivered rather for the sake of speaking than because the orators had anything to say. The speaker, Mr. Pinckney, made an excellent speech.

A similar debate was going on in the Senate; but the interest there was not great. I heard Mr. A—— H——, Senator from St. Thomas, make a furious speech.⁴ His peroration was as follows; "Mr. President, I know nothing about laws; I have no skill in unravelling nice points in written constitutions; but sir, I do know that I was born free; and by the blessing of God (and here he struck the table with startling violence) I mean to die free." It was the most ferocious declamation I have ever heard. After he had finished Mr. W. DuBose near whom I was sitting asked me what I thought of it. I really could not answer the question. It was something so foreign to all my notions of forensic oratory, that I could not determine what I ought to think so I replied, "He seems very much in earnest."

"Yes," said he, "you consider him a true man, who would lay down his life in the cause?"

"Certainly," said I, "there can be no doubt of that."

Said he, "He looks upon himself as a traitor and will leave the party at the first opportunity."

I was astonished; but it was not long before his prediction was verified.

³ William McWillie, of Camden, representative from Kershaw District.

⁴ Jacob Bond I'On was senator from Christ Church; Alfred Huger from St. Thomas and St. Denis. Of course this is the opinion of an old Nullifier in 1868.

A few days were thus spent very pleasantly in Columbia and we returned to our homes. I spent the winter in going daily to Somerton to watch the progress of preparation, and gradually got into the planter's routine. This winter my cousin Catherine R. Porcher, the daughter of my uncle Isaac Porcher died after a lingering illness. She was the oldest child of his second wife and there had always existed between us an intimacy more like that of brother and sister. She was engaged to be married by my cousin John Palmer, commonly known as Jack. We took her remains up to the family burying ground at the Old Field plantation in St. Stephens Parish.

During her illness my uncle exhibited a singular instance of self command showing how completely she was in his thoughts. He used to snore terribly. One night he and Dr. Couturier and others were accidentally guests together at the Strawberry Tavern. During the night the Doctor heard, as he imagined the stertorous breathing of an apoplectic sufferer and got up to minister to the case. He went to the door of the room from which the sound proceeded, entered it with a light, and woke my uncle whose snoring had caused the alarm. My uncle found that his snoring disturbed his daughter and for several months he left it off entirely, and resumed the habit a few nights after her death.

With the assistance occasionally obtained of the force at Cedar Spring, I succeeded in getting up a good fence around the plantation, the new land cleared and prepared for a crop, and early in April I had a cotton crop planted and also a crop of corn and provisions. About this time a vacancy occurred in the Militia Company at the lower end of the parish, and my name was put up by some friend for the office of Captain. Of course I was not unwilling to commence this course of political life, but I knew scarcely a man in the beat, and made not the least effort to obtain a vote, nor did I attend the poll. I had an opponent, but was elected. So now, being one of the captains of Militia, I was a sort of chief of Police in the parish. Meantime as the summer was approaching it became necessary for me to make some arrangements as to where to spend it. I had not long to decide. Theodore DuBose, who was in infirm health and living in Pineville, proposed to me to make his house my home, and after I had accompanied my mother to town, I returned, spent a few weeks with Mr. Cain at Somerset, and then went to Pineville.

Theodore was at that time in feeble health, and threatened with loss of sight. He was obliged to submit to severe treatment for the purpose of averting the calamity, and as he was forced to forego entirely the use of his eyes, he stood in need of companionship. As Somerton was at least ten miles from Pineville I used to go down twice or thrice a week, always returning to dinner, and every afternoon, and when I remained in the village, a portion of every morning was spent in reading to him. I used also to write letters for him.

Soon after I arrived in Pineville my friends paid me the compliment of inviting me to deliver an oration on the next 4th of July. As this was done without reference to party, I felt that it would be unbecoming to write a party discourse and it required no little address to compose an oration which should steer clear of party politics. However I succeeded in doing it, but before I made my appearance as an orator, I acquired a little reputation and some notoriety as a writer. Party spirit was beginning to assume a virulence which threatened to disturb social relations. Prominent among the States Rights men was Dr. Cooper, the President of the South Carolina College. Dr. Cooper was a very clever man, of varied learning, and of insatiable vanity. As an old associate of Dr. Priestley he felt himself called upon to question the truths of Revelation. Some of these attacks were made anonymously but his style generally betrayed him. He was so tinctured with the infidel philosophy of the last century that he could not contain himself, and it leaked out from him on all occasions. In his lectures on Political Economy he treated parsons harshly as unproductive drones of society, and in his public lectures on Geology he spoke with unbecoming levity of the Mosaic record of Creation. These things must have had an unfavorable influence on the minds of the students committed to his care, but at the same time it was very possible to teach the same doctrines in an inoffensive manner. A conspicuous member of a party with so many assailable points of course could not escape the shafts of adversaries, and a determined effort was made to saddle upon the States Rights party the odium of sustaining and supporting in the College a man of such dangerous religious principles. One of these attacks on Dr. Cooper fell into my hands, and I wrote a defence of him. It was a good piece of sophistry. I did not venture to defend any of Dr. Cooper's teachings, but merely desired to know what constitutes Infidelity; who is to be the judge, and what standard of orthodoxy was to be adopted by the State. After the piece was written I signed it Wesley. Why I adopted that signature I could not tell; there was no *arrière-pensée* I was in want of a *nom-de-plume*. And this came to my hand and I took it. I then sent [the article] by mail to *The Telescope*, a paper published in Columbia by the Johnsons.

I scarcely hoped that [it] would be esteemed worthy of a place in a paper that was then honoured with contributions from the leading men of the state. I had almost forgotten [it] when one day, having been out of the village all day, as I was alighting from my horse, I was arrested with the inquiry, "Do you know who Wesley is? Are you Wesley?" I was a little astonished at the question, but was told that the publishers of *The Telescope* had declared that the manuscript came from Pineville, that they had not only printed it in their paper, but had set up a copy in pamphlet form. I was utterly astonished. I could not have been more pleased. But why

did I adopt the name of Wesley? I could not give any reason for it, and I was sorry that I had done so. The Reverend W. Capers, afterwards Bishop Capers, thought it necessary to protest against the use of that name in such a controversy. It was believed by many that Dr. Cooper himself was the author. He distributed the pamphlet freely, declaring it to be the best thing that had been written on the subject, and when he had discovered the author he sent me several pamphlets, one of which he had carefully prepared to meet the approaching storm; and to add to the value of the compliment, this had a note in it requesting me to keep it a secret until the Legislature should have touched the question. This taking me, as it seemed, into his confidence was exceedingly flattering; and, if I began the defence of Dr. Cooper as an exercise of address, I now felt myself enlisted in his cause as a zealous partisan and friend.

So now I was to appear before the sovereign people of Pineville as an untried orator indeed, but still as a writer who had made his mark. It was determined that the gentlemen should celebrate the day with a dinner and that in the evening a ball should be given where the ladies should have their share of the celebration. To the dinner I was of course invited, and they made me a manager of the ball.

The eventful day arrived, the weather was fine, the church was well attended by the people all of whom were friends, or relations, all certainly well wishers. I felt excessively frightened, while Isaac DuBose who was scarcely less so, read the Declaration of Independence. I then ascended the pulpit, and after a few words had been uttered I got over all diffidence and acquitted myself well. The good people paid me the additional compliment of having it printed, but it is to be hoped that no copies of it are extant. In my oration I had not committed myself to any party, I was told indeed by some Union men that I was constantly on the verge of advocating the extreme States Rights doctrine, but had not done so. The other party was satisfied with me. At the dinner I did not feel that the same reticence was required, but still I believe I gave no offence. As I desired to enjoy myself at the ball that night I did not sit late. As one of the managers I was early at the hall. I shall not forget that ball, it was in the house known as Miss Anna Thomas' house. The company assembled early. When the dancing was about to begin, being desirous of paying some attention to the only lady in the room who was a stranger to me and to most of the company, I requested Mrs. Philip Broughton, of whose party she was one, to present me. Thus I made the acquaintance July 4th, 1831, of Miss Rebecca Branford Rhodes.

She was the youngest daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Henry Rhodes, formerly of Beaufort, and his wife Mary Hamilton, the daughter of Paul Hamilton, of St. Paul's, formerly Governor of South Carolina, and for a time Mr.

Madison's Secretary of the Navy. Her father had been dead many years, and her mother had married Dr. Richard Bedon Screven of Grahamville. Mrs. Screven had died in 1830 and on Christmas of that year her second daughter, Anne, had married Dr. Morton Waring. Dr. Waring had not long before purchased Oakfield plantation in St. John's Parish, designing to pursue the practice of medicine from that place and was spending the summer in Pineville. Miss Rhodes for the present was a member of Dr. Waring's family. I had known intimately her brother John. He had just graduated at the medical school, and was about to marry Martha Webb, the daughter of Daniel C. Webb, of Charleston, when his career was suddenly closed by a fever which destroyed him about the same time that his mother died. [Miss Rhodes] was at this time not quite seventeen years old. I was struck with the ease and graceful affability of her manner. In spite of her tender years she was collected, and more than sustained her part in conversation. She was quite willing to be entertained, a virtue not often found in very young ladies, who sometimes like to appear nice. To dance with her once was to wish to repeat the pleasure. To do this was no very easy matter, for her manners made her very popular, but by dint of assiduous attention I obtained her hand two or three times. And when we separated for the night I felt that I had seen the woman who was to control my destiny.

I never gave a thought about her personal appearance. Whether she was pretty or not, never for a moment disturbed me. She looked the lady. The neatness and simplicity of her dress was almost Quaker like. Perhaps this was partly owing to the mourning which she wore for the mother and brother whom she had recently lost. Her voice was sweet and soft, and her articulation was distinct without affectation. It was like the sweetest music to my ears; but I cannot assert that in song it had any remarkable richness or sweetness. Her language was simple but elegant, her words well chosen and always uttered with modesty but with the appearance of a well-bred woman. She was a prize which a man [might] well be proud and happy to win. She had no acquired attractions or accomplishments; nothing to make a display before an admiring company. She had been sent, as girls usually were, to a Charleston Boarding School for two or three winters, but had acquired there nothing more than the culture without which no lady can decently enter society. She was attractive therefore by the native force of good sense, good humour, sensibility, and that nameless and indescribable charm which good breeding imparts to the homeliest. She had all this in appearance, and she proved to me that she possessed all in reality; solid charms which rendered her attractive until death moved her from the sphere where they wrought such sweet effects.

This Fourth of July ball, the first social gathering of both sexes of the

season, was the signal for a quick succession of similar meetings, which continued without interruption until winter sent the people out of the village. Sometimes balls would be improvised by parties meeting at the house of some benevolent lady who was not unwilling to see young people enjoy themselves. If the people were bent on business, they were no less bent on pleasure, and the habits of the villagers made these entertainments very cheap. A few bottles of Madeira Wine, or *Wine* as it was called *par excellence*; a few bottles of Claret Wine made into a sangar for the refreshment of the ladies; a few cakes such as might be made almost at a moments warning; a few extra candles to light the room; and about a dollar to pay the negro fiddlers; this was quite satisfactory. No one expected or wanted a supper, and as the dancing always began early it seldom continued after midnight. The young men, in order to ensure regularity and a constant supply of entertainment, organized themselves into several boards of managers each of which should, in its turn, give a dancing party, and it was determined that one of these parties should be given every fortnight.

The house used for this purpose was a log house which Dr. William Porcher had erected on a lot that he intended to settle. It was to be his kitchen, but we found it answered for our parties very well, and it was constituted the Ball Room in ordinary of the village. Thus we had a certainty of meeting for dancing once a fortnight and things were managed very badly if we did not succeed in getting a dance at a private house in the interval.

Another amusement which drew the young people together was a riding party, or it should more properly be called, a driving party. Some one who owned a plantation within a few miles would invite the people to drive [there and] spend a few hours in junketting. Every young man sought a partner to be driven in his gig; and when all had assembled, the dance would again be resorted to. The giver of the party of course had the advantage of being able to choose his partner for the drive before he published his invitation. Lastly the young people would often ride together on horseback. In fact every device was exhausted to bring the young together. Several of the men were in love, and endeavoured in this way to get an opportunity of paying attention without the demonstrative operation of visiting the girl at her father's house.

Several of us performed more or less agreeably on musical instruments; and we used frequently to compliment the ladies with a serenade. Henry W. Ravenel who was at that time a student of the South Carolina College, but at home on vacation, was the surest aid that I had. I may as well say this, for I was confessedly the best flute in the village. I knew more of music [also], and whilst they never ventured to try anything but the air of the piece, I could give an accompaniment which, if they were both play-

ing against me, I could make more efficient by playing an octave higher than the pitch. Occasionally we had violins. I was capable of holding the second violin, while Peter Porcher or Col. McKelvey played the first; but the dampness would so often put the violins out of order that we did not often use them. Henry Ravenel, T. C. Porcher and I were the musicians and we were followed by others who, when we approached certain houses, would name the tunes which they desired. It was a point of honour with us to neglect no unmarried lady. The only difference was that when any of us were specially interested, we performed our best pieces, and perhaps spent a longer time.

I remember one night as we were approaching the house in which Miss Rhodes lived, Thomas Porcher (who I believe was as much her admirer as I) requested that we should sing a song; and the song he selected was one of Moore's, *Come rest in this bosom*. I was as willing as he to do this homage to her, but had very little confidence in myself as I had a cough which might seriously interrupt me. I therefore proposed that he should sing whilst I would play a flute accompaniment, but he insisted that I must sing with him, as he was not very familiar with the words. Yielding to the temptation of pouring out those impassioned words under cover of a serenading party, I began. Tom joined me, and I believe we performed the first verse pretty well. In the second what I had feared happened. A fit of coughing stopped me, and to my dismay I found that the music had stopped too. "Go on," I articulated. "I can't," said Tom; and so the music was suspended until my cough should permit me to resume it. The remainder of the song was literally coughed through.

After Henry Ravenel's return to College the serenades were discontinued; but often in the dead of night I would go quietly to Waring's house, seat myself in his piazza and there play all the softest airs that I could perform on my flute. Such serenades, it was well known, were not compliments, but the indication of deep and abiding feeling.

I sometimes look back with wonder when I remember how easily the people were pleased. Musical talent must have been very low. I was considered a good flutist, but the highest flight of my performances was a symphony of Beethoven or of Von Weber. I never pretended to be a violinist, but even my fiddling was not considered bad. In fact I believed that for a serenade the softest and simplest music is the best, or fully as good as the best. I remember once listening with perfect delight to a serenade in which Dr. Broughton performed on his violin a simple melody from I think, the *Battle of Prague*. It was soft, it was simple, it was soothing, it was not necessary to wake one's self to catch the harmony. Heard in the daytime I dare say it would have been forgotten as soon as the last note had died on the ear, but heard in the night, when sleep was

gently stealing over me, I was inexpressibly charmed and I have never forgotten the melody. Whenever I ventured on a solitary serenade I always selected simple airs, those especially that contained long notes, so that the music should be performed with a swell. Quick tunes I generally avoided.

It would be very difficult to imagine a season of more delight than that summer in Pineville. I was generally regarded with favour of every lady. I was never much of what is called a lady's man, for I have had all my life a sort of *mauvaise honte* among them which prevents me from feeling at ease, and from talking easily with them, but it was now a necessity that I should frequently meet Miss Rhodes and as I shrunk from the very decisive step of going too often to her residence I hailed every opportunity which might bring us together. She was fond of flowers. I had no access to cultivated flowers, but the woods yielded an abundance of wild flowers, and on every ride my eye was eagerly peering after them. I rarely returned to Pineville without some offering of the kind which I would send by a servant, and as I had in some way obtained a reputation as a botanist, she would occasionally send me one to ask its name. That she should think of me at any time during the day was the height of my desire, and next to the pleasure of seeing her and of talking to her was that of knowing that she had some agreeable token from me, which she would take pleasure in seeing and which I fondly hoped would be associated pleasantly with my name.

There were not many young ladies who belonged to Pineville. The three principal were Miss Rhodes and my two cousins Harriet Palmer and Marianne Palmer. It was soon evident that the former of these cousins had attracted Samuel J. Palmer and the latter Peter Palmer. I suppose the loves and the little annoyances of the suitors of these three girls furnished amusement to all the villagers; but I think I had the most to contend with. The others stood on the familiar footing of cousins, while I could claim no privileges beyond those of a very recent acquaintance. I had therefore the greater amount of toil and uneasiness, but I have no doubt that when I did succeed in getting an interview I had more exquisite delight than my cousins ever enjoyed. To be with her was perfect happiness and I never left her without feeling that I had enjoyed a rich privilege.

My cousins the Broughtons lived in a solitary pine-land house near Cooper river, and they would occasionally come up to Pineville for society. There were four girls, two pair of sisters, all agreeable, and Christiana, the youngest, very lively. I exerted myself always to make their visit agreeable to induce them to repeat it often, for Christiana and Miss Rhodes appeared to be fond of each other, and here was another opportunity of seeing her. As soon therefore as the Broughtons would come in I would honour them with a serenade and we would generally contrive to get up a dance for them.

The fact is I was always so much delighted at their appearance that many of my friends were quite at a loss to understand my conduct, and doubted whether I had not given my heart to my youngest cousin.

Thus wore on the time full of blissful hopes and fears. The season was unusually wet, but very healthy. We had one serious and fatal case of fever among the adults. Mr. Theo. Fisk, a native of Massachusetts, had been made master of the school. He lived alone in the school-master's house, and I used to associate freely with him. Hearing one day that he had been unable to open his school I called to see him, and found him apparently very sick. I found that he had not called in medical aid, and urged him to do so, but he resisted it as he hoped to be better by the next day. Whilst I was sitting with him a servant came from one of the children's mother to enquire after him. He replied that he was not very well. I followed the servant out of the room and instructed him to report to his mistress in my name that Mr. Fisk was very ill. Knowing that the Trustees were at that moment meeting for some purpose I went to them and reported his condition, sent for a physician and spent the night with him. The next day he was removed to Uncle Sam Porcher's and after about a week's illness he died. Mr. Campbell, the rector of the parish, was absent on a tour in search of health, and I was requested to read the burial service, which I did; and we interred him at St. Stephen's church.

In consequence of Mr. Campbell's absence the church was closed for several Sundays. On Saturday Mrs. John Gaillard sent me a volume of Dehon's Sermons, with a note requesting me to read a certain one the next day, adding that the prayers would be read by Uncle Isaac Porcher. I suppose this request tickled my vanity. I considered myself a good reader, and was by no means unwilling to show off, but I did have objections to exhibit as a reader of the prayers, feeling reverently that it was not a becoming subject for the display of vanity. Accordingly the next morning I took my place near the reading desk with my sermon in my hand and an affecting scene now took place. My uncle had not been in the church since the day he was present at [his daughter] Catherine's funeral. He commenced, but a sensation of choking stopped his utterance. Another attempt was followed by a burst of tears, and he turned towards me with an imploring look. I took the book from him and commenced the service. The congregation was very much affected.

I now became one of the regular sermon readers. Not every Sunday, for though not unwilling to do so, I was hypocritical enough to insist that the duty should be shared and that I should only take my turn. This I continued to do until Mr. Campbell's return, and when Fisk died I performed the funeral service as I have already mentioned.

As the season advanced the jollification of the people increased, and rarely

a night passed without a dancing party somewhere. Towards the end of October the races took place. These were ushered in with a dinner and concluded with a ball.

The Pineville Jockey Club was rather a humble affair when compared with other clubs in the state. None of the people had any sporting propensities, and it was kept up rather from a feeling of reverence for an old institution than from any genuine love of the sport. It was the successor of the Old St. Stephens' Jockey Club, which had been a very important one; and it used the same track for its races. This is [on] a plain a little to the north east of Pineville in the centre of which is a large Savannah pond, which never growing trees upon it enables persons from any point to see horses on any portion of the track. The purses now were very small. The race on the first day was two miles, and one on the second. Very few of the Pineville people entered horses, and except Mr. W. Sinkler scarcely any from the surrounding country. The horses came from Sumter and Williamsburg, and as their owners were dependent upon the hospitality of the Villagers, few sent horses except those who from acquaintance, or other causes, could claim hospitality. A few years after this time the Club became more aspiring. Several of the members were raisers and trainers of horses, and the time of meeting was altered so as to bring it into more active co-operation with the Charleston Club. But with this alteration the club fell off, in character certainly, if not in prosperity, and instead of being a purely social institution, became more of a betting and sporting one.

In such institutions old practices are preserved long after they have fallen into oblivion elsewhere. Formerly, but this was before my time, every gentleman and every lady who desired to dance, were required respectively to draw a number from a box presented to them; and they who drew the same numbers were to be partners for the first two dances. Afterward the drawing was used only to determine the position of the lady in the country dance. The country dance was retained at this ball long after it had been abolished elsewhere; and at the time I am now writing of, a country dance was invariably performed whenever the party aspired to the character of a ball.

Of course I was at this ball and had the gratification of seeing Miss Rhodes home after it. But now I dared not use the opportunity which was offered. She was of course aware of what was passing in my mind, and, with that strange inconsistency which is natural to the sex, frightened herself. But with more self possession than I had, she contrived to elude every effort that I made to give the conversation a particular turn, and when I left her, I felt like a rejected lover. Meantime I saw my two cousins prosperous in their love suits and I felt that I must speak soon or perish. The time was rapidly approaching when everybody would be

leaving Pineville; and I felt that this matter must be settled before the inhabitants dispersed. After one or two sleepless nights I determined to write and request an interview. I did so and was refused. This almost crazed me. To be refused an interview seemed something offensive. To be rejected was a common occurrence and no one could complain of it; but to be denied an interview seemed to be an ignominious mode of rejection. It never occurred to me to think, that living in a small house with a large number of inmates all aware of what was going on, and some under the influence of vulgar curiosity [such] an interview as I desired would be the most trying ordeal to which a young girl could be subjected. At last my good friend Mrs. Stevens came to my relief, and advised me to go to a dancing party at Mrs. Snowden's where I would have the opportunity I desired.

Can I ever forget that party? It was a sad and melancholy one. It was the last of the season, and appeared to be given solely for the purpose of enabling me to learn my fate. The attendance was small. The lights were few and dim. The music was a single fiddle badly played, and the dancing was as spiritless as the whole appearance of the room. The party broke up early and I had Miss Rhodes under my escort. A part of the way we walked in company with those whose hearts were at rest. At last we left them and took the road which led to her house. Alone together I felt too depressed to temporize, but a few words uttered so low that I could scarcely hear myself met with a response equally low but distinct, and I attended her home as her accepted lover; enjoying after the depths of despair the sober certainty of waking bliss.

I was now an engaged man, my destiny was fixed, and sure I am that never did a couple who engaged themselves from mutual love behave with such perfect propriety. We were both so young, and so timid. All the ease that had characterized our intimacy before vanished, and though we were pledged lovers, we were afraid of each other. A very few days after this eventful evening she went with Dr. Waring's family to Oakfield plantation, and I to Charleston to rejoin my mother's family.

I have been so much occupied with myself, that I have forgotten politics. The Anti-tariff excitement was growing and active measures were set on foot to bring the state to the crisis of Nullification. One means was to form associations throughout the state; and we determined to form one in our country that should embrace the parishes of St. John's, Berkeley, St. Stephens and St. James, Santee. From his position in the country it seemed a matter of obvious propriety that Mr. William DuBose should be at the head of this Association, but a certain set had determined that Mr. William Cain of St. Johns should occupy the foremost rank. Mr. Cain and I were on the very best terms, and I could have no objections to him, but I re-

gretted that he should be preferred to Mr. DuBose who was his superior. Besides Mr. Cain was by no means strong in his opinions. He wavered in his views of extreme measures; and it would not answer to have such a person at the head of such an association. But how to deprive him of the first place without wounding the feelings of himself and his friends was the question. I proposed a way which was approved even by him; and it was successful. I proposed that we should extend our association over the three parishes already named, that Col. Samuel Warren should be the president, and that a vice president should be chosen for each parish. This proposal was unanimously accepted, Mr. Cain was of course one of the vice presidents and Mr. DuBose another.

Col. Warren's opinions were not certainly known. He was the son of an English clergyman who had been sent to the colonies, was sent to England to be educated, and having friends in power had inducements to remain and enter the Church. But the Revolutionary war broke out, and he yearned to go to the land of his birth and fight in her behalf. Accordingly he escaped from his friends, returned to Carolina, took up arms in her service, and in one of the last skirmishes of the war received a wound which caused the loss of a leg. It was not easy to believe that he had ever enjoyed the advantages of refined culture from his conversation, but he had an unsullied reputation for benevolence and uprightness, and it was a great point to gain the old soldier on our side. As secretary of the Association I wrote to inform him of his election, and the answer accepting the office, committed him to the action of our party. He was then the senator from St. James, Santee.

Successful thus far we determined to make a demonstration which would impress not only our own people, but the state. It was proposed that a public dinner should be given at Black Oak to Governor Hamilton and General Hayne. These gentlemen were consulted and the seventeenth of November fixed for the *fête*. I was one of the committee of arrangements, and we made a very handsome affair of it. Using the Club House as a sort of pantry, a large table was spread directly north of it for the expected guests, and twelve or thirteen tables radiated from it at which the people were seated. On the day appointed, which was a bright sunny day, about three hundred people assembled. A sumptuous dinner was served, of which all partook, leaving an abundant supply for our numerous servants. After dinner speeches were made by the guests in response to appropriate toasts, and all went off well. I had hoped to spend the night there with the younger members of the Committee for I saw that there would be a grand frolic after the great guns should have departed, but the claim of hospitality carried me home, as I found that I was expected to entertain some strangers who were on their way to the city.

The Black Oak dinner was of course an event in the history of our country; but it has almost passed away from my memory. I dare say its history can be found in the columns of the *Mercury* for that month; and I am pretty sure that reported it for the paper [*sic*].⁵

Soon after this my mother returned to the Country and I joined her at Cedar Spring. I was now about twelve miles from Oakfield and used to go there two or three times a week, dine and return late at night. In the course of the winter both Samuel and Peter Palmer married, and the twenty-second of February was fixed upon as the time for our wedding. As soon as this was determined upon, Mrs. Daniel Webb, whose daughter was to have been the wife of John Rhodes, wrote to request that the wedding should take place from her house in Charleston. Accordingly early in January, Rebecca went to Charleston where I visited several times.

On the twenty-second of February 1832 Rebecca Branford Rhodes and I received the nuptial benediction from the hands of Dr. Hanckel in St. Paul's church. A modest party was given on the occasion by the Webbs, where we spent the night. The next day in company with Dr. Waring we went to Col. Waring's plantation on Ashley River, in St. George's parish, where we spent a week. Thence we returned to Oakfield and, after spending a few days there, we went to take up our abode for the remainder of the spring with my mother at Cedar Spring.

⁵ The *Mercury* of Friday, Nov. 18, 1831, reports from a friend's account that the meeting of The Free Trade and State Rights Party of St. Johns, Berkeley, was held on the previous Wednesday (the 16th). It was addressed by Hamilton, Hayne, Turnbull, and Dunkin. There were somewhere between 250 and 300 persons present, while the Union meeting had gathered about 150.

(To be continued)

MINUTES OF THE VESTRY OF ST. STEPHEN'S PARISH, SOUTH
CAROLINA, 1754-1873

Edited by ANNE ALLSTON PORCHER

(Continued from January)

[I had the following inscribed in this Book, First to preserve the proceedings, & secondly that it may serve as an inducement hereafter to the Parish, & the sister church to take care of the property, & moreover as the Pineville church is a chapel of ease, the proceedings of our Vestry shld be inserted in this Book, by —] [W. M. Porcher]

St Stephens Parish St Stephens Church
May 13th 1850

A Meeting of the Episcopalians of this Parish and the owners and descendants of owners of pews in this Church resident in other Parishes was held this day in the Old St Stevens Church, Major Samuel Porcher was called to the Chair, & Rich S Porcher appointed Secretary. The Chair stated that the meeting was called for the purpose of taking some measures for the preservation of the Church, & the burial ground. The following resolutions were then offered, by Mr William DuBose, which were separately voted upon and adopted,

Resolution 1st Resolved That there shall now be appointed by this meeting & by ballot, a Board of Trustees, consisting of three belonging by profession to the Protestant Episcopal Church, & possessing some proprietary interest in the old Parochial Church of St Stephens, who shall continue in office until the Monday immediately succeeding Easter Monday, in the year 1851, and no longer, but in case there should be no meeting on the Monday after Easter Monday the old Board of Trustees to remain in office for another year, whose duty it shall be to make out an inventory of all the property of every kind belonging to the said Church, with an examination of the Glebe as to quantity & quality, and an estimate of its present value, &c

2nd Resolved that it shall be the duty of the said Trustees to prepare & to present to the Legislature at its next Session a petition setting forth the present condition of the Church, & its property, & praying permission to dispose of by sale all such property & to appropriate the money arising from the sale to such uses & purposes as will hereafter be described & specified &c

3rd Resolved That upon the grant by the Legislature of the prayer of said petition, it shall be the duty of the Trustees as soon as the same can be done advantageously to sell either at private or public sale, after due

public notice, at some public place, in the Parish of St Stephens all such property excepting the Church itself & the ground around it heretofore & now used as a public Cemetery, either for cash, or upon a reasonable & safe credit & at legal interest as also a proper regard to the interest concerned may require, &c

4th Resolved That the money or securities taken or received, in payment of said property shall be paid over by said Trustees to the new & permanent Board of Trustees hereinafter provided for, and if the present Board of Trustees shall not have effected the sale and settlement by the Monday next succeeding Easter Monday, A.D. 1851, then the duty of selling as above shall devolve upon the Trustees then to be elected, & to their successors in office

5th Resolved That on the Monday next succeeding Easter Monday A.D. 1851 and on the same day each year, thereafter forever, a Meeting of all persons legally qualified by proprietary interest to vote shall be held at the old Parochial Church, in St Stephens, public notice of such meeting having been given at least one month before the day, in two of the Charleston & one Columbia papers. At that meeting and at every succeeding meeting provided for three Trustees belonging to the Episcopal Church shall be elected to continue in office for one year. They shall annually examine the records of the Board of Trustees & the state of the funds, & shall take such order in supervising the administration of the Trust, as to them shall seem proper & necessary. Provided they shall have no power to change any of the fundamental conditions, which shall be settled by the Legislature in any act that may be passed, granting the prayers of the Petitioners without applying to the Legislature, & giving public Notice of their intention so to do, at least six months before the day of the Meeting.

(Committee to whom this was referred—Legislature Reported that the Vestry had full power to act in the premises under the Charter of Incorporation in 177—See Statutes at Large, Vol 8, pp. 146, 147 & were relieved from the further consideration)

6th Resolved That it shall be the province and duty of the Board of Trustees & their successors in office elected annually to take under their special charge the said Church & Cemetery & the money belonging to it, and such other property of any kind as may be granted to it by well disposed Individuals hereafter, & by the use of the Interest arising from the money at Interest, to make all such necessary repairs as may from time to time appear necessary for keeping the Church & appurtenances in a good state of preservation forever.

7th Resolved that out of the first money accruing from the interest of the Church fund or from the benevolence of Individual Donors it shall be the duty of the Trustees when in office to enclose the Church and all the

ground about it for the purpose of a Public burying Yard with a wide & deep ditch & a high & well formed embankment on three sides of the Church, leaving the side bounding on the public road, open and free of access to the public, and such Cemetery shall always be free to the uses of such persons as may desire to use it for that purpose &c

8th Resolved That the board of Trustees shall always keep record of its proceedings & the state and uses of the funds as well as a record of the annual meetings of the said proprietors & such record shall always be free & open to the examination of all who may desire it. &c

9th Resolved That as soon as the money arising from the sale of the Church property shall be received by the Trustees it shall be their duty to invest it in some safe and interest bearing bank stock or in some safe & profitable public security & the interest accruing from such stock shall be appropriated to the purpose of repairing the Church, &c annually if necessary &c

10th Resolved That the principal so invested shall never be increased by any new investment or diminished by applying it to any use whatever, excepting that the interest be applied every year to the repairing of the Church.

11th Resolved that the members of the Legislature representing St Stephens Parish be requested to use their best efforts in procuring the passage of the necessary law for carrying into execution the particulars detailed in these resolutions.

12th This resolution was offered by Mr Robert N Gourdin of Charleston. Resolved that the Trustees hereafter to be elected under the foregoing resolutions are hereby appointed the custodians of the Communion Service of this Church, & that the said Trustees be authorized to continue the loan of the same to the Episcopal Church of Pineville until such time as it may be required for the worship of this Church.

13th Resolved That the Stile & Title of the board of Trustees herein provided for shall be "The Trustees of the Parochial Episcopal Church of St Stephens Parish."

Mr Samuel DuBose offered a resolution but withdrew it on the following being presented by Mr W Mazyck Porcher, which embodied all of the views of Mr DuBose & was received.

Resolved That as our object is only to preserve the building, there being no Congregation in the neighbourhood we deem it necessary only to re-shingle the Church renew such doors & window sills as may be wanting, replace such sashes, shutters, & doors as may have been destroyed, to do such work within the Church as will ensure its present condition & to do such other work as will enable any person having charge of the same to keep it closed.

Mr Robert N Gourdin then offered the following Resolutions which were unanimously adopted

1st Resolved That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to procure subscriptions for the repair of the Church, & that the amount collected be applied first to its external & then to its internal restoration.

2nd Resolved that when the external repair of this Church shall be completed any surplus of the fund subscribed under the foregoing resolution shall be divided by the Committee rateably among the subscribers.

3rd Resolved that the Committee on subscription constitute the Committee on repairs.

The Chair then appointed the following gentlemen to compose the Committee: Dr Peter Palmer, W Mazyck Porcher, Dr. John Palmer.

The meeting then went into an election for the three Trustees, which resulted in the election of the following gentlemen Mr James Gaillard, Senr, Samuel DuBose, William DuBose.

There being no more business before the meeting it adjourned

Richard G Porcher
Secy

Samuel Porcher
Chairman

The following were the gentlemen who were present at the Church on the 13th of May 1850 & sanctioned the above proceedings:

Samuel Porcher
W Mazyck Porcher
Theodore L Gourdin
William DuBose
S Warren Palmer
W Doussaint Bonneau
Theo S Marion
John S Palmer M.D.
R Press Smith
John Palmer
Charles Dubose

St Stephens Parish

Samuel Palmer

St James Santee

Samuel DuBose
James Gaillard Senr
William H Sinkler
Peter P Palmer M.D.
Richard S Porcher

St Johns Berkley

Henry Gourdin
Robert N Gourdin

Charleston S C

Easter Monday 1856 At a meeting held this day (March 24th) at the Church were present Messrs Samuel Dubose, Robt Press Smith & W Mazyck Porcher. An election was held for Vestry & Wardens when Mr S Dubose, Dr John S Palmer, & W Mazyck Porcher were elected to the Vestry, & Messrs James Gaillard, Junr, & W Duexssaint Bonneau were elected Wardens for old St Stephens Church. Mr W M Porcher stated to the Meeting that the Memorial presented to the Legislature asking power or authority to sell the Glebe lands or a portion of them, had been reported upon by the Committee who asked to be discharged & relieved from the further consideration of said Memorial as by the act of Incorporation passed in 1788 (See Statutes at Large, Vol 8, pp 146, 147) The Vestry & Wardens of said Church had full authority to act in the premises as to them seemed best Meeting adjourned. W Mazyck Porcher Secy & Mr James Gaillard was not re-elected because he desired it should not be done, he not being able to attend any meeting.

No meeting was held on Easter Monday of 1857.

Easter Monday April 1858 It was determined that the Vestry should meet & sale of Glebe Lands be [made] which was done at a meeting of the Vestry in Pineville subsequent thereto & the sale was made

7 Resolution of May 13 1850 says that [out of] the 1st money accruing from the interest of the Church fund or from the beneficence of individuals the Trustees shall inclose the Church and all the grounds about it used as a cemetery with a wide & deep ditch

9th Money arising from sale of Church lands shall be invested in safe and interest bearing stock, bank or public security and the interest from the same shall be used to repair the Church &c annually if necessary

10 Principal so invested shall never be increased by any new investment of diminished by applying it to any use whatever excepting that the interest be applied every year to the repairs of the Church.

12 Trustees shall loan the Church plate to Pineville Church.

Bluford March 18 1869

My dear Sir

With the approbation of the Bishop, I am desirous of repairing enclosing & re-opening St Stephens Church, at the St Stephens Depot, if possible a missionary will be stationed there, but if unable to accomplish that, occasional Services will be held as opportunity offers. I propose to appeal thro the public prints to all persons interested in the Church because of its dead. If there are any funds belonging to the Church that could be available it would be great assistance. In the event of a missionary being

established there a portion of land for residence or cultivation would be exceedingly advantageous & I believe the Church owns some such

If these views meet with your approval, & that of your fellow Trustees they may be carried out by our mutual cooperation

Respectfully
P F Stevens

Mr Mazyck Porcher
Mexico

April 3d Warren Palmer & Julius Dobose say there can be no hesitation in granting the use of the Church to Mr Stevens as requested above.

On the 8th day of June 1869 a meeting was held at the Brick Church [to] elect vestry for said Church, Dr John S Palmer his son Philip G Palmer & Wm M Porcher only met. They went into an election & elected W M Porcher, Julius E. Dubose, & P. G. Palmer the Vestry, with full power to act as vestries are. Dr Palmer was called to the chair, whereupon Mr Porcher read the letter from Rev. Peter Fayssoux Stevens. Dr Palmer reported \$150 in his hands for the Church.

Pineville July 10 1869

Rev & Dear Sir It gives me great pleasure to say that a vestry for the old Brick Church known as the St Stephens Church in the Parish of the same name, was elected duly on the 1st day of June last, when the following named were chosen as the vestry, (viz) W Mazyck Porcher, Julius E Dubose, & Philip G Palmer

A majority of the Vestry met today and decided to ask you to carry out the views expressed in your letter to W M Porcher, dated March—last.

The vestry will have \$187.37 more or less, as may appear when the custodians honor the draft and when the balance due on the bond of Jacob Smith is paid we will have more, but as the Bond is not in my hands at present I cannot speak positively as to the Amt we now have. The mortgage will be foreclosed unless it is paid in due time. We may still have something to pay the lawyers which wd diminish the amt in hand. When you come again we will see more clearly what portion of the money we can put at your service. My Coadjutor resident in Pineville Mr Julius Dubose agrees with me in saying that we will heartily respond to your proposition as contained in your letter above mentioned & will be happy to see that Church once more made suitable for congregation to assemble in, either under your ministrations or those of an Episcopal missionary, of a proper kind. The Glebe land lies to the East of the Church, not more than 1 mile off, but it was for the purchase of this, that Smith Bond was given.

I was active in repairing the Church in 1850 & will be glad to see it once more in good condition.

My motto is "non cede malis" and therefore I hope that a better people will reside near the Church than those who began to destroy our work of only 18 years since.

[Rev. P. F. Stevens]

W M Porcher

Rev P F Stevens

Dear Sir your letter of the 13th was not recd till the evening of the 16th. In reply thereto I will state that Mr Julius Dubose & myself will cheerfully give our assent to your propositions made in your letter & do hereby grant you & your friends the privilege of building a school house on the land belonging to the St Stephens Church; and do also hope that you may be able to repair the Church & enclose the Cemetery as you desire & propose to do.

We as the majority of the Vestry feel no doubt that our associate Philip G Palmer will unite with us in the assent and hope that your efforts to repair the edifice in which our forefathers worshipped, will be successful; and that you may bring to the altar in that Church many who require the Benevolence of that Being whom too many of us expect to find merciful without making the proper efforts to propitiate & win his Kindness & protection. Believing that the greatest good of the greatest number actuates you to change the field of your labours, as a Christian & Episcopal Minister I will hope that Providence will smile upon your efforts and crown them with success

I have the honor to be, my dear Sir

Yours with greatest respect

W Mazyck Porcher, Chrm Vestry
St Stephens Church

St Stephens Church, St Stephens Parish

Easter Monday 1870 April 18

Rev'd P F Stevens

Dear Sir

At a Meeting of the Congregation held this day at the Church, it was Resolved That the Vestry to be elected will aid in the repairs of the Church, so recently made through the exertions of the Rev'd P F Stevens the Missionary to sd Church and contribute as much of the remainder of the funds of this Church as may be deemed prudent to assist in paying for the support of the said Missionary or Rector at this Church.

Immediately after the adjournment the Vestry was called together & resolved to pay to Rev'd P F Stevens the sum of \$150 in aid of the said

repairs & \$200 if in the hands of the Vestry during the year 1870 for the support of the Missionary or Rector of said Ch or as much of the same as we can raise

W Mazyck Porcher

June 18 1870

Rev P F Stephens

Dear Sir

At a Meeting of the Vestry of old St Stephens Church held this day within that Ch, the following resolutions were passed. The Vestry having considered the proposition made to them in your letter of the 9th May last, to loan you the money now in our hands belonging to the sd Church for the purpose of purchasing a lot and building a house thereon near the depot.

Resolved That all funds now in possession of the Vestry of St Stephens Church not otherwise appropriated be loaned to the Revd P F Stevens to be used by him for objects mentioned in his letter of application dated May 9th 1870

2d Resolved That the Chrm of the Vestry be instructed to take a mortgage on the lot & house proposed to be built thereon by Revd P. F Stevens for the amt of money loaned him. Messrs Julius E Dubose & H. Pangerheiser [?] voted in the affirmative & W M Porcher voting in the negative

Respectfully

W M Porcher Chm Vestry

I take pleasure also in recording & transmitting the following Resolutions passed at the meeting of the Vestry today

Resolved By the Vestry who met at the Old St Stephens Ch this day for 1st time since its repairs that we express to Mr Stevens our profound gratification at the excellent manner in which he Mr Stevens has repaired the edifice built & Consecrated to the worship of Almighty God, & do congratulate our people upon their having a missionary so thoroughly imbued as Mr Stevens is with the necessity of carrying on his master's work in our midst and to our benefit.

A Resolution was also passed that Messrs Pangerheiser & P G Palmer be requested to take up subscriptions by the quarter for the support of the missionary either in money or provisions as may suit the donors, hand the same to the Missionary & report it by letter to the chairman

Easter Tuesday 1871 Present W M Porcher Chm, Revd P F Stevens, F. Hauenschild, J Alliaud, & G S Palmer

Resolved: That the Vestry be instructed to apply to the Bishop for this Parish to be recd into connection with the Convention.

Resolved That the Vestry shall examine the accts of the Missionary with

respect to the cost of repairs & to pay out the sum of \$150 voted at the meeting in 1870 as much of the same as may be necessary.

This resolution of examining the accts was at the request of the Missionary

Dr John Palmer offered the following wh was adopted Resolved: That the Resolution of April 1870 authorising the Vestry to loan to Mr Stevens all money in their hands upon a mortgage &c be so amended as to read the specific sum of \$500 W Mazyck Porcher alone voting in the negative

Resolved That the vacant portion of the cemetery be laid out into convenient lots to be sold to parties desiring to purchase at \$20 pr square of 20ft; Provided that a certain portion be reserved as a public Cemetery. (1875 August No lots have ever been sold, it was impracticable from the start)

Resolved that an interment fee of \$1.00 be collected for every interment in this cemetery either on publick or private ground

Resolved That the fund accruing from the above sources be devoted exclusively to the repairs of the cemetery. The funds from sales of lots to be invested and only the interest used, that from interment fees to be expended as emergency shall require, but if there be any excess the same to be invested at each annual meeting of the Vestry.

The following officers were elected W M Porcher, S Porcher Smith, F Hauenschild, & S Warren Palmer Vestry. Wm Larcy & J Alliaud Wardens, Wm Larcy & F Haunschild Delegates to Convention

St Stephens April 11th 1871

Rt Rev Thos F Davis

Bishop of So Ca

Rev Sir

At a Meeting of the Congregation of St Stephens Church held this day it was resolved to make application to be recd into connection with the Convention of the Diocese. I therefore respectfully beg leave to state the following facts

We have 21 Communicants of both sexes, and 10 families connected with the Congregation. The following persons were elected Vestry Mr W M Porcher Chairm, Messrs S Warren Palmer, S Porcher Smith, & F Haunschild Wardens, Jacob Alliaud and Mr Larcy.

Our means of support of a Minister are at present inadequate, and we trust that the Advancement Society will continue for a time longer that aid which has been the means of building us up thus far.

We will cheerfully conform to the Constitution and Canons of the General Convention as also of the Convention of the Diocese.

Respectfully

W Mazyck Porcher
Chairm Vestry

A Meeting of the Congregation was held this day, 9th April 1872 at the St Stephens Church The Revd P F Stevens, W M Larcy, & W M Porcher present The proceedings of the last Meeting were read by the Chairm, who then informed the Meeting of the foreclosure of the Mortgage given by Smith & the sale of the said Glebe lands at auction, under decree of Court to another party David Hane.

Mr Porcher stated that by advice of counsel Memminger & Jervey an arrangement has been made by which the amt paid previously by Hane was considered part of the present payment.

The Wardens gave notice of three interment fees and private contribution of \$4 which had been expended in whitewashing fence and Belfry W M Porcher, W Warren Palmer, Peter Palmer, & F Haunschild elected Vestry, Jacob Alliaud & W M Lacy Wardens, to Convention

April 15th 1873 W M Porcher, S W Palmer, P P Palmer S G Walton, & R C McMaken were elected Vestry W M Larcy & Jacob Alliaud Wardens Messrs Alliaud & P P Palmer Delegates to Convention

A Discussion took place as to the expediency of continuing the charge of an interment fee as there had been some difficulty in collecting it. It was then Resolved that a statement of interments and the dues thereon should be prepared and a report of the matter submitted to a Congregational meeting on June 3rd 1873. At the meeting held on June 3rd 1873 after discussion it was Resolved to continue the charge of interment fee, and that a regular Sexton be employed who should charge \$1.50 for opening a grave, and collect the interment fee. But that at the discretion of the Wardens said interment fee might be remitted for cause.

June 5th 1873, Resolved That Mr Stevens be appointed Treasurer of the funds for the repairs of Church Yard.

Resolved That each member of the Church be assessed \$2.00 pr annum for incidental expences of the Church.

Resolved That a lock for the Church door, one box of candles, be purchased also two stools, two vans, & ten yards of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Rope for burial purposes.

July 8th 1873 Resolved That Mr Stevens engage the Sexton, Mr Larcy have the bushes in cemetery cut down, Mr — to pay Sexton \$15 now due, to borrow the amt of sewing Society if necessary.

That the Vestry meet monthly (How can this be when $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Vestry live miles away from the Depot?)

(The end)

A REVOLUTIONARY WAR RHYME

Contributed by FRANCES R. REECE

W. L. Clements Library

In this day of war and meat rationing the following rhyme from Revolutionary days seems apropos. It is regrettable that the author cannot be positively identified. Miss Ellen M. FitzSimons, of the Charleston Library Society, did track down one Francis Lee, who in 1790 was a shopkeeper at 19 Tradd Street. That, however, is eight years later and the address differs. This little quip was sent to the headquarters of General Nathanael Greene and is now to be found among his papers in the W. L. Clements Library.

"Light Horse Harry" Lee is the most logical recipient of the knives, since he was so closely associated with General Greene. Nevertheless, Francis "Lightfoot" Lee would be a more accurate namesake if the silver were monogrammed with more than one initial.

Charlestown S^c. Carolina 16 March 1782

Sir

Since we have but little here to eat
Have sent you my knives to carve your meat
Whither they be good or not
They are the Best that I have got

If my request your favour meet
Send some Cattle on their feet—
Whither they be wild or tame
I'll pay the owners for the same
And sure our Great folk's can't me blame

Whither your friend or enemy
Poets alway's did make free
Therefore Excuse your servant

Fra^s: LeeCommonly titled Gen^l. Lee

Saturday Eve at No 6 in Elliot Street
16 March 1782

NB Among the rest youll plainly see
two Knives for my namesake Lee

A PROVISIONAL GUIDE TO MANUSCRIPTS IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

By HELEN G. McCORMACK

(Continued from January)

In the preparation of this list, of which the following is the fourth installment, the accession record of the Society has been followed as far as possible in classifying the manuscripts and in numbering the resultant classes; hence Accession No. 3091.2, though it includes only one item, appears as a separate class, while Accession No. Ac 102, including as many as 48 items, is also a single class. Manuscripts not included in the accession record (because they were received prior to its commencement in 1902, or for other reasons) have been numbered arbitrarily. These numbers are preceded by the letters "Ac." Where a class consists of a single document, it is given a name descriptive of that document; to those consisting of a greater number the name of the person or family with whom their contents are chiefly concerned is assigned unless the donor has stipulated that another name be used. In the latter case the class is called a "collection"; otherwise the term "papers" is used. Both manuscripts owned by the Society and those on deposit are included. Manuscripts which are not open for general use are indicated as "restricted." No document as such may be printed without the permission of the Society.

1476. ADGER PAPERS, 1825-1855, 18 items

Fourteen of the items were written by James Adger, of Charleston, S. C., to his wife, Sarah Ellison Adger. Most of them were written from Baltimore, New York, and Philadelphia, where he went on business; from Kinderhook, N. Y., where he visited his sisters; and from Saratoga Springs, where he took his daughters for pleasure. One, written on January 22, 1828, describes travelling from Charleston to Columbia, along with seven other members of the legislature, and the various mishaps and hardships encountered, such as the breaking down of the stagecoach and the wading of Four-hole Swamp. Two of the letters are addressed to Jane Ann Adger, a daughter. The letters usually describe the means of travel, give some account of business, and mention family friends.

Two copies of an incomplete biography of James Adger accompany the letters. It describes his emigration from Ireland to New York, with his step-father, mother, and family; his early business career in New York; his moving to Charleston; his business success as a hardware and commis-

sion merchant; and his devoted family life and interest in assisting other young men to emigrate from Ireland to Charleston.

Gift of Mrs. John Bennett, of Charleston, S. C.

Ac 24. LETTERS TO THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, 1775, 29 items

These communications were addressed to the First Council of Safety, a body of thirteen members appointed by the Provincial Congress of South Carolina in June, 1775, to direct the affairs of the province in preparation for resistance to the Royal Government. The only extant portion of the journal of the proceedings of this Council (Ac 130) was published in *Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society*, II. The items here described consist of letters and company returns addressed to the Council. They were received by the Society through exchange and, together with other correspondence of the Council in the Laurens Collection (Ac 130), were published in this *Magazine* while, they were still privately owned, under the title "Papers of the First Council of Safety of the Revolutionary Party of South Carolina, June–November, 1775."

The company returns give the names of the newly elected officers as well as, in most cases, the names of the men, and carry requests for their commissions. The companies included are: Captain William Mills's company of St. Bartholomew's Parish, Captain Mathew Singleton's company of horse of St. Marks, Captain Job Marion's company of St. John's Berkeley, Captain Robert Lide's company of St. David's, Captain Elias DuBose's company of St. David's, Captain Darius Dalton's company of Prince William's, Captain Charles Drayton's company of Charlestown, Captain Robert Ellison's company and Captain Edward Lacey's company of Camden District, Captain Robert Goodwyn's company of rangers from Mineral Springs near Congarees, Captain James Jones's company of Saltcatchers, Captain Andrew Cumming's company of Saltcatchers and Edisto, Captain David Hunter's company of Ninety-Six District, Captain William Gaston's company of Broad and Catawba rivers, and Captain William Fullwood's company.

The letters are by Thomas Post, Charles Drayton, Richard Richardson, Edmond Egan, Andrew Postell, Joseph Glover, Samuel Boykin, Andrew Cumming, and James Skirving. Most of them are requests for commissions for officers of the volunteer companies, but Joseph Glover's letter (September 22) makes reference to the lack of harmony between the new volunteer companies and the regular militia and Samuel Boykin (October 16) writes about organizing the Indians. On most of the letters and returns, in addition to the endorsement of the Secretary of the Council, is written a symbol, such as, 22-11, 22-17, 22-26. These seem to refer to a

system of filing and reference, but comparison with the existing journal fails to reveal a clue to it.

Printed in the *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, I, II, III.

Received from A. S. Salley, Jr., of Columbia, S. C.

3091.2 LETTER OF J. FORBES, 1776, 1 item

This was written from London on August 22, to Luke Gardiner, of Dublin. The writer comments on the Irish law which prohibited fencing of woods by an owner without the consent of his tenants and states that news is received from General Clinton and Lord Cornwallis of a "small disappointment before Charles Town," which is attributed to wrong information about the depth of water to the shore. The disappointment referred to is the defeat of the British forces before Charlestown and Sullivan's Island on June 28, 1776.

Purchased from John H. Hazelton, N. Y.

Ac 102 HARLESTON PAPERS, 1779-1784, 48 items

Most of the papers in this accession are addressed to Isaac Harleston and concern the administration and supply of the Second Regiment of the South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment, in which Isaac Harleston was first a captain and later a major. Among the papers are requests for passes; daily reports; receipts for beef, oxen, and steers; receipts for artillery stores, spades, and planks; regimental orders; reports of courts martial and courts of inquiry; and regimental returns. Most of the letters are brief and business-like, but those of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney contain news of mutual friends and discussions of regimental matters; one from William deBrahm contains a diagram of a platform; one from the Rev. Robert Smith is written in behalf of a Negro servant, Ballifo, who had been impressed into service with the Army; and two from Wade Hampton concern horses. Other letter writers are: Richard Mason, John Vander Horst, George Abbott Hall, William Massey, Josiah Dupont, Francis Marion, Francis Cobia, Alexander McQueen, William Henderson, Benjamin Lincoln, George Turner, James Thompson, and John H. Trezevant.

Twenty-nine items from this accession were printed in "Records of the Regiments of the South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment,"

South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, V, VI, VII.

Gift of John Harleston.

451. JOHN F. MAW'S LABORATORY BOOK, 1813, 1 volume

This volume begins with a table of "characters or symbols of laboratory composition" and includes analyses of parts of cannon, guns, mortars, etc.;

tables of calibre of ordnance; tables of stores necessary for six pounders, ten inch mortars, etc.; formulae for fuzees, light balls, carcasses, etc.; and, finally, formulae for fireworks: rockets, fire ships, fire trees, etc. Pages 60 to 65 have outlines for making reports on gun practice, ammunition, and field and company returns for the First Company of the command of Anthony Toomer in the Charleston Battery of Artillery. The pages up to 82 are carefully ruled and written upon in a neat hand. The succeeding pages are less carefully inscribed, some in ink and some in pencil. The last four pages have formulae for mixing the colors of paint.

Board binding, marbled paper, 126 pages.

Gift of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Smythe.

3024.2 LETTER OF NATHANIEL PENDLETON, 1784, 1 item

Though no direction appears, this letter, written from Charleston, April 18, is evidently addressed to General Nathanael Greene by a former aide-de-camp. The writer mentions the General's appointment by Congress as commissioner to the Indians (an appointment he did not accept); he gives an account of the legislation recently passed by the General Assembly of South Carolina including the mode of admitting aliens, a land tax, and repeal of the confiscation law; he tells how John Rutledge was challenged to a duel by Mr. Thompson, keeper of the City Tavern, who was ordered by the House to apologize, but a mutilation conceals the outcome; he says that he cannot practice law in South Carolina for two years and therefore expects to remove to Georgia; he hears that Mr. Sanders has made an advantageous purchase of slaves for the General; and concludes with news of acquaintances and a hint of his own engagement to Mrs. Marshall, the "madman's widow."

Gift of Charles Francis Jenkins, of Philadelphia, Pa.

3024.1. LETTER OF JAMES LOUIS PETIGRU, 1820, 1 item

Written on November 21, from Charleston, to R. H. Wilde, of Augusta, Ga., and sent by post. The writer says that he will carry the "enrollment" to Columbia to be signed by Judge DeSaussure and forward it to Augusta by the first safe conveyance.

Gift of Charles Francis Jenkins, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Ac 129. REGIMENTAL ORDER BOOK OF CAPTAIN SAUNDERS, 1777-1778, 1 volume

The first 21 pages contain the standing regimental orders of the "First Regiment of South Carolina upon the Continental Establishment," and the following pages contain the special daily orders written in by Captain Saunders, whose name is inscribed on the cover. These orders begin on

December 7, 1777, and the book ends with that of April 15, 1778. The orders were given by Colonel Pinckney and Major Scott.

When the orders begin, the regiment was stationed at Fort Moultrie, but on January 6, 1778, it was removed to Charlestown to barracks there, where it remained for the length of this record. The order for removal is accompanied by particular instructions as to the manner in which it should be accomplished and by an exhortation to the soldiers to emulate the discipline of the ancient Greeks and Romans. A great many of the daily orders are concerned with the regulation of the dress and behavior of non-commissioned officers and privates. They are constantly admonished to be "powdered and clean-dressed," to shave three times weekly, not to sleep in their clothes, and to follow the example set by their officers in not wearing effeminate length of hair. The clothes allowance for privates was fixed by the General Assembly, as was the daily ration. The men were forbidden to "go up the Path," without written permission or to visit "dram shops," and an order from General Washington respecting gaming is written into the record.

Though courts martial are ordered almost daily, the action taken therein is not invariably recorded and only once was an order for an execution for desertion carried out. In an order of December 25 Colonel Pinckney wishes "a happy Christmas to the officers and men" but hopes that the "decent festivity which he admits this day will not be debased by the latter by drunkenness and disorderly behavior." On January 17, 1778, the Colonel's order conveyed the thanks of the General Assembly and the public for the "spirited and active conduct during the dreadful fire of Thursday last," and the General congratulated the regiment. On March 11, a parade was ordered to honor the new President of the State, Rawlins Lowndes.

Captain Saunders, whose name appears on the cover of the Book along with the dates, now partly illegible, is probably Captain Roger Parker Saunders (or Sanders). His name is frequently mentioned as officer of the day and member of a court martial or court of inquiry. Major Scott is William Scott, and Colonel Pinckney is Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.

Extracts from this order book were printed in *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, VII, VIII.

Gift of Erastus W. Everson, through the Boston Light Infantry. The book was found by the donor in an abandoned house near McClellanville, S. C., in 1867 and was given to the Society in 1887.

Ac 128. DAVID SAYLOR'S RECEIPT BOOK, 1784-1787, 1 volume

Receipts for ground rent of a lot of land in Elliott Street, signed by Daniel Huger and D. E. Huger, suggest that the owner of the book kept a retail store there, and the suggestion is borne out by numerous other receipts

such as those from Daniel Denoon for a chest of tea bought at vendue, from Primrose, Thomson and Co. for two puncheons of rum, from John Eberley for bread, from John Glen for advice about deer skins, from John Jumper for indigo, from Elizabeth Harleston for pork, from Elizabeth Blaikie for wages for Joe, and from Arch Campbell for wages for Lau Campbell. There are also receipts from E. Trescott for taxes, from Edward Rutledge for legal advice, and from Rodolph Switzer for a contribution to the "German St. John's Church." David Saylor is listed in the table of City Officers in the *South-Carolina and Georgia Almanack* of 1781 as one of the "Packers of Beef and Pork" and "Guagers of Liquor."

Volume 10 cm.

Donor unknown.

(To be continued)

JOURNAL OF GENERAL PETER HORRY

(Continued from January)

{Tuesday 9¹} fair Morning wind at N°. West. Last night rece^d. by wades Waggon 5. 1½ boards. 9 Ruffage d°—1 doz. Fether Edge.—Sent 2 hands to Hamptons Mill for slabs. also Guignards Waggon went for Sabs [24] 1813 Novem^r.

Tuesday 9} Continued Receeved from Market 9 Beef Built a Chimney to Kitchen, Continued boarding up new House, Served out full Allowances to Negroes of Corn—Mr. Willie Visited me also—Sarah & Margaret Bay. & their Sister Ann.—

Received 18^e. 10^d Nails from Habermont Shop, M^rLance came to me Received from Hamptons Mill by J.Guignards Waggon—22 & 28—Slabs {Wednesday 10} Warm & Cloudy [break] c^d. from Muldroes Kiln 500. Bricks 500.500 Got 2 p^r. door Hinges from Ja^s. S.Guignard at [break] p^r. finished Slabing Cow House, [break]ing 10 feet large posts into 4 Small Studs—[break] day are M^r. Willy, Ja^s. S.Guignard, Sarah [break]t Ann & Martha Bay—

[break]theras Yesterday began Chimney in [25] 1813 Thursday. 11 Nov^r.} Continued Received Bricks—from Muldro—this day 300. & 550—550 & 400 I rode w^h. Ja^s S.Guignard to his Plantation, around it, I rode up John Taylors Jun^r house on a high Eminence² & about 12 OClock Mid Day Got home to my house, Removed Corn & Oats from Loft to Store under New House—& otherwise Settled said Store, Visitors—The Miss Bays—Colegians M^rRutledge³. Bossard, M^cGill—Simons, Broughton, M^cCord, &c^a. &c^a. my Room filled with them—Rec^d, 3000 Shingl[break] Ja^s. Guignard. {Friday 12th.} Cold & Clear, wind at W[break] Garden Chimney finished [break] Continue, to fether Edge Last Side of New Hous[break] Got Beef from Market Say 7½ pounds—S[break] breakfasted with me—I Received 300 [break] Muldro, by Waggon—& 400, & 40 [break] Got of Habermont 10^e. 10^d Nails, [break] Visitors M^r. Laurens Jun^r.⁴ Gabri[break] [26] 1813 Friday 12th, Continued} Received 25

¹ November 9, 1813.

² Taylor's Hill. This was the home of John Taylor (1770–1832), eldest son of Col. Thomas Taylor of the Revolution. He was at the time one of the United States senators of South Carolina, and later (1826–1828) governor of the State. The house was quite a handsome one. It was burned about 1897. The Historical Commission of South Carolina has an engraving of it that was presented by Mr. Edwin G. Seibels, who for some years had occupied a handsome home on its site which he has recently sold to an insurance company.

³ B. H. Rutledge, a junior at the South Carolina College. He left college soon thereafter.

⁴ John B. Laurens, of the class of 1817 at the South Carolina College.

Ruffage boards 20 feet long from Wade Mill Mess^{rs}—Bossard, Simons, Inglisby—Johnson & McGill Visited me after night—

Saturday 13. Novem^r.} Clear & very Cold wind [break] North, I was very Sick Last Night, & Susie is Sick [break] Morning finished boarding New House—Sent [break] for wood by my Waggon—Visitors, Sarah, Margat [break]ternately my Kitchen & Garden House, both have [break]k Chimneys, w^c. will be very Comfortable to my [break]es.—Received from Muldro, 400 Bricks. & 500—[break]eaning Garden & Cleaning Squares therein [break] 14} Cold & Cloudy, wind at N^o East. M^r. [break] Lodged here Last night—Sarah & Marg^t. [break] with me I rode out to the woods [break] Enough to go to Church—

[27] 1813 {Sunday 14. Continued} I dined w^h. M^{rs}. Bay & her Family M^r, Ja^s. Guignard & M^{rs}. Guignard Visited me also Martha Bay Bossard, Smith, Cudworth, & Inglisby

{Monday 15 Nov^r.} Clear & Cold wind at N^o West 3 hands Sawing ruffage boards for Lathing New House the rest Gone to the woods to Get poles for Shingle & Scaffold Sarah & Margaret Bay breakfasted w^h. me Bossard & Inglisby Slept in M^{rs}. Horrys Room Last Night—Visitors are—Ann & Martha Bay—

Billy in Waggon went for wood—Brought [break] 18 Long Poles today, Susie is better this mor[break] Visitors after Night M^r Simons,—Johnson, Goddard, Rutledge, McGill & Inglisby—& Rees Jun[break]

Tuesday 16} Cold & Cloudy, drew Ab[break] Got Beef from Market, Sawing for [break]ing up Scaffold for Shingling—G[break] Gott 10^c 9^d. Shingling Nails [break]

[28] 1813

Tuesday 16th Nov^r. Continued} Rec^d. Last Eveing from Ja^s. Guignard by his Waggon 2500 Shingles Received this Morning from Muldro 500 Bricks & 500 ditto—ditto—ditto—

Susie took Physick I Received 3 Letters Say one from Windham Trapier—one from North & Webb & one from Thomas Blunt Jun^r. after night Gabriel [break] Sanders Guignard Visited me—

Wednesday 17th.} a Rainy Morning, no Wind—[break]eved & Flatted Poles for Rafters—Sent out to [break] Poles more, Cleaned the yard. Yesterday [break] 2 Rows English Pease in our Garden—[break]lick, & took Physick—Susie is better [break] James Guignard after Night—[break] Webb for Paints, Oil, & Glass as per [break of several words] for 30 Fowls 25/, wrote to

[29] 1813

Wednesday 17th Nov^r. Continued} Windham Trapier & to M^{rs}. Horry at George Town—It Rained all Day

Thursday 18} Cloudy, Raw & Cold Weather Sarah & Margaret Bay, Breakfasted with me Lathing New House, Sent out for Wood. Got 10[¢] 10^d Nails from Habermont—Susie no better William Recovering Fast—at 2 OClock P.M. fin[break] Lathing House (a fine Dinner) M^{rs}. Bay & M^{rs}. Guig[break] both Sent me a plate full—and the Latter Sent her two [break] Daughters to See me—500 Bricks from M[break] at Night M^r Ja^s S. Guignard, Rutledge & Godd[break] Visited me {Friday 19th} fine Clear Mornin[break] began to Shingle New House, Susie yet Sick—Vi[break] Bay & her Sister Margaret. William is [break] Rec^d. 20[¢]. 10^d. Nails of Habermont [break] Received 2 hatchetts from [break] [30] 1813.

Friday 19th Nov^r. Continued} Received 500 Bricks from Muldro—Elizabeth & Mary Guignard Visited me this morning—and their Brother this after noon. House but half faced above Second Story. After Night M^r. Bossard Visited me—

Saturday 20.} Cold frosty Morning, Sunshine, Shingling Goes on. M^r. Ja^s. S. Guignard Sarah & Margaret Bay Visited me, also the following [break] sons—Elizabeth Guignard M^r. Savage Smith Jun^r. [break] ie is much better & walks about & to the Garden [break] Bossard & M^r Inglisby. [break] ed by 3 Waggon from Muldro 1500. Bricks [break] by 2. ditto . . . d^o . . . 1000 d^o.

[break] sent out in my Waggon for a Load of wood [break] nard Gave me 9 Quarts of Rice—[break] jick, more of M^r. Muldro & 1000 [break] M^r Rutledge after Night Visited me [31] 1813

Sunday 21st Nov^r.} I was very Sick Last night. a Cloudy Morning, Sarah & Margaret Bay Breakfasted here—I could not go to Church—I wrote to Cleland Kinloch to Get me made, a Rolling Chair—and I put the Letter in the hands of his Son, who Goes to George To[break] M^r. Willie Visited me—also M^r Rutledge, I dined with Ja^s. Guignard & his Family & at Night M[break] Bossard & M^cGill Called on me—

{Monday 22^d.} Warm & Cloudy, Sarah & Margaret Bay Breakfasted w^h. me, Pomro is Sick, Shingling Continued & jointing Shingles & boards, The Leg [break] ture Meets here today, Th^s. R. Mitchell a [break] is arrived here. Major Clifton & M^r. S[break] Called on me. M^{rs} Horry w^h. Col^o H [break] Expected here today, as by R[break] Bay to me—I gave a C[break] [32] 1813

Monday 22 Novem^r} Continued) to W^m Smart for his Father who was a Militia Man in Gen^l Marions Brigade at George Town in the Revolutionary War—Rec^d—a Long Sill & plate from M^r. Ja^s. Guignard by his Waggon—Tuesday 23^d.} Warm & Cloudy Continue Shingling began to plaine poles for Rafters, Sarah & Margaret Bay breakfasted w^h. me, Several Negroes

Allowances Yesterday both Houses (Senate & Representatives) made a Coram to do business, the Governour⁵ is arrived—Goddard, M^cGill, Lance & Eveleigh, Called on me I received a Letter from W.W. Trapier—I Reciv^d a Long Cill by Ja^s. Guignard Waggon—I Rec^d a Letter from Justice Skrine—{Wednesday 24th—} This morning the Weather as yesterday, yet Shingling & hoeing &c^a. in the Garden—Got 60². 5^d Nails of Habermont [33] 1813

Wednesday. 24th Nov^r. Continued—Visiters are Ja^s. S. Guignards Daughters—& Sons & the Miss Bays

{Thursday 25th Novem^r.} Warm disagreeable Weather Cloudy & High Wind, workmen as yesterday. Ja^s Guignard, M^r Muldro (with his Account) & the Miss Bays Called on me this morning about 12 OClock till 2—it Rained, so much, work Lost however by Night the Shingling was finished—after night Col^o. Huggins & Doctor Blythe Called on me—Friday 26th} Cold & Clear Days. Sarah & Marg^t. Bay w^h. me—Ja^s. S. Guignard Called on me before breakfast—M^r. Willie began a Chimney to our New House—Piling up Shingles that are Left Removing Bricks, Making Mortar & tending on brick Layers &c^a. &c^a.—Visiters today Elizabeth & Sarah Guignard—Miss Bays. Bossard & Inglisby, M^r Ja^s Guignard & his Wife—& M^r. Hebermont.

[34] 1813

Saturday 27th Novem^r. } Cloudy & Cold, Carpent^{rs}—making doors, Chimneys Goes on. Visiters the Miss Bays Doctor Blythe & Judge Grimkie.⁶ about Mid Day Sun came out & a fine Moderate day. further Visiters are the 2 Miss Guignard—{Sunday 28.} Last night M^{rs}. Horry arrived w^h. Lydia—This morning Cloudy & it Rains, Visiters Sarah & Marg^t. Bay, Ja^s. Guignard & Caroline & Sanders & Gabr^l Guignard—I cannot go to Church today, I Received a Letter from Ja^s. Whitehurst & John Davis both of George Town, w^o. I Answered also D^r. Blythe, M^{rs} Guignard Sen^r. & Eliz^a. & Sarah Guignard Visited us this Morning—Answed Justice Skrine Letter & wrote to W. W. Trapier my attorney at George Town & to my Overseer—Judge Waties Called on me, also Young Frazer & Bay—a most disagreeable day.

[35] 1813

Novem^r 28 Continued after dinner the following—Visited us. Miss Bays, M^r. Trezevant, Ben: Huger Rutledge, & a Number more Gentlemen—{Monday 29} Monday Morning Cold & Clear, Sent off for Dover Matthias & Pomroe with Several Letters. House Chimney Continued by M^r Willie, Sent Waggon for Wood Carpenters making doors & Scaffold to Go into the Passage way—Visiters today are Ann & Sarah Bay—Gave 7 plane to Buddy

⁵ Joseph Alston, governor December, 1812–December, 1814.

⁶ Judge John Faucheraud Grimké.

w^c, Came from Dover—further Visitors M^{rs}. Ja^s. Guignard & her Daughters & Sand^{rs}. Guignard & Col^o. Huggins—(Tuesday 30th.) Cold Frosty Morning, wind at North, Chimney Goes on by M^r. Willy, Served out 17. Allowances to Negroes—Received from Ja^s. S. Guignard \$10. P^d. to Antonio \$6.75 C^{ts}. for 9 p^r. But Hing^{rs}, p^r Rec^t. S. Henderson—Visitors. Sarah Bay (p^d for Screws. 8/9.) Ja^s. Guignard at Night Visited by Miss Bays: & Ja^s. Guignards Fam^y & M^r. Trezevant & M^cGill—

(To be continued)

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NOTES AND REVIEWS

This department will print queries concerning South Carolina history and genealogy. Copy should be sent to the Editor, South Carolina Historical Society, Fireproof Building, Charleston-8, S. C.

The ninetieth annual meeting of the South Carolina Historical Society was held at the Fireproof Building on Wednesday, January 10. The following members were present: Miss Susan L. Allston, John Bennett, Bishop Thomas N. Carruthers, St. Julien R. Childs, Mrs. Roy Daniell, J. Harold Easterby, Mrs. J. Drayton Grimke, Mrs. Frederick H. Horlbeck, Mrs. Richard W. Hutson, Miss Elizabeth H. Jervy, Jack Krawcheck, Mrs. H. C. McInvaill, Jr., William M. Means, J. Allen Morris, Miss Josephine Pinckney, Miss Beatrice St. J. Ravenel, Daniel Ravenel, Mrs. P'On L. Rhett, Miss Alice R. Huger Smith, Miss Mary A. Sparkman, Samuel G. Stoney, Bishop Albert S. Thomas, Mrs. Cambridge M. Trott, Dr. William Way, and Robert N. S. Whitelaw.

Outstanding among the items of business transacted was the adoption of a series of constitutional amendments. Four of these provide for the classification of members in the future as regular, contributing, sustaining, life, and honorary members; fix the annual dues of the first three classes at \$5.00, \$10.00, and \$25.00 respectively; continue the fee for life membership at \$100.00; and require the remission of dues in the case of honorary members. A fifth amendment establishes fifteen fellowships (five senior and ten junior) which may be awarded by the Society or its Board of Managers for specified periods of tenure to persons who have rendered the Society some outstanding service or whom the Society desires to encourage in the study of history, provided that no person shall be eligible for a junior fellowship who is not a student under twenty-one years of age at the time of election. The holders of these fellowships are to be entitled to all privileges of membership except that of voting.

The Secretary reported that fifty-three applications for membership had been received since the last annual meeting. Those not previously voted upon were approved, thereby increasing the number of members to 307 (exclusive of exchanges). The new members include, in addition to those whose names have been listed in previous issues of the *Magazine*: D. Huger Bacot, Miss May Lynah, Mrs. Charles L. Lyon, Mrs. Roy Daniell, Hall T. McGee, George C. Birlandt, Jack Patla, John P. DeVeaux, General Johnson Hagood, Mrs. H. M. Rubin, Albert Sottile (all of Charleston), R. W. Arrington (Greenville, S. C.), B. M. Edwards (Columbia, S. C.), and Cache County Public Library (Logan, Utah).

The Secretary also reported the following gifts not previously acknowledged in this Department: J. K. Farley, Jr., *Twelve Generations of Farleys* (from the author), typescripts of letters of J. D. B. DeBow (from Miss Marie Magrath), map of Charleston County (from René Ravenel), *Executive Relief Committee, Earthquake, 1886* (from Charleston Chamber of Commerce), genealogical charts prepared by Mrs. Leroy Halsey (from Mrs. John A. Hertz), A. W. Lyons, *The Hiram Wesley Lyons Family* (from the author), Miecislau Haiman, *Kosciuszko in the American Revolution* (from the author), a copy of an engraving of Rev. James Dewar Simons (from Dr. Caldwell Woodruff), James G. Harrison, Address before the Citadel-Charleston Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, November 17, 1944 (from Homer M. Pace), photographs made near Charleston in 1904 by E. W. Huckel (from Mr. Huckel), typed copy of a Genealogy of the Story Family (from Annie B. S. Breckenridge), miscellaneous genealogical notes (from Ellanor Lee Templeman), Clair A. Hemmenway Newton, *Ralph Hemmenway of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and His Descendants*, II (from the author), *Centennial Celebration of the Washington Light Infantry, 1907 and One Hundred Years of Friendship between the Washington Light Infantry and the Citadel* (from W. S. Lanneau), photostats of records relating to the sale of slaves in New England (from Miss Josephine Pinckney), and a manuscript account book of Richmond plantation (from Mrs. Eliza Huger Kammerer).

Reports submitted by Mr. William M. Means, representing the Finance Committee, and by the Treasurer showed an encouraging balance for the year 1944. They further revealed that the quality of investments had greatly improved, that both the number and the total amount of the various funds were increasing, and that the burden of rent had been lifted by the transfer of the quarters of the Society to the Fireproof Building. It was clearly indicated, however, that resources were still slender, partly because the income of neither the Holmes Fund nor the Pinckney Fund was available for current expenses, and that it would be necessary to continue the policy of rigid economy which had been practiced in the past. The two reports may be summarized as follows:

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Assets on December 31, 1944

General Fund

Cash funds		\$ 7,694.34
Investments		
Mortgages	\$ 1,500.00	
Bonds	24,202.50	
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Total investments		25,702.50

Total assets, December 31, 1944	\$33,396.84
Total assets, January 1, 1944	32,975.99

Increase in assets during the year	420.85
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Henry Schulz Holmes Building Fund

Cash funds	3,495.78
Investments	0.00
Total assets, December 31, 1944	3,495.78
Total assets, January 1, 1944	3,426.91
Increase in assets during the year	68.87

Rev. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney Memorial Fund

Cash funds	739.42
Investments	15,440.00
Total assets as received by the Finance Committee	16,179.42

General Fund, Statement of Income and Expenses for 1944

Income	
Bank interest	80.35
Interest on investments	984.65
Premium on bond called	161.85
Total income	1,226.85
Expenses and disbursements	
Safe deposit box	6.00
Transferred to operating account	800.00
Total expenses and disbursements	806.00
Balance of income over expenses and dis- bursements	420.85

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Operating Account

Income	
Membership fees	\$ 1,455.00
Sale of publications	849.52
Gifts	2.00

Total income	\$ 2,306.52
Received from the Finance Committee	800.00
Total income and receipts	3,106.52
Expenses	
Salaries and other services	1,300.00
Printing	1,110.43
Equipment and supplies	258.01
Rent	22.50
Books purchased	11.75
Removal to Fireproof Building	40.00
Petty cash	110.00
Bank service charge	2.82
Total expenses	2,855.51
Balance of income and receipts over expenses	251.01
Balance from 1943	264.33
Balance, December 31, 1944	515.34

William Mason Smith Gift for Processing Manuscripts

Received	1,000.00
Expended	56.25
Balance, December 31, 1944	943.75

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES OF GENERAL FUND AND OPERATING ACCOUNT

Income	
General Fund	1,226.85
Operating Account	2,306.52
Total income	3,533.37
Expenses	
General Fund	6.00
Operating Account	2,855.51
Total expenses	2,861.51
Balance of income over expenses	671.86
Balance from 1943	264.33
Total balance	936.19

The following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: Dr. William Way, *president*; J. H. Easterby, John Bennett, N. B. Barnwell, and Samuel G. Stoney, *vice-presidents*; William M. Means, Edward Manigault, Miss Alice R. Huger Smith, Miss Anna W. Rutledge, Dr. Joseph I. Waring, Miss Anne K. Gregorie, E. Milby Burton, Robert N. S. Whitelaw, and Mrs. John Bennett, *curators*; and Miss Elizabeth H. Jervey, *secretary-treasurer and librarian*. Committee appointments were made as follows: *finance*, N. B. Barnwell, William M. Means, and J. H. McGee; *publication*, Samuel G. Stoney, Miss Anne K. Gregorie, Dr. Joseph I. Waring, J. H. Easterby, and St. Julien R. Childs; *membership*, Miss Susan L. Allston, Mrs. Cambridge M. Trott, and Jack Krawcheck; *collections*, Samuel G. Stoney, J. H. Easterby, Beatrice St. J. Ravenel, St. Julien R. Childs, and Helen G. McCormack; and *building*, Samuel G. Stoney, William M. Means, and John P. DeVeaux.

Owing to government restrictions on the use of paper the Society will not be able to increase the edition of the *Magazine* to an extent commensurate with the increase in the number of subscribers. Members who are not preserving a file are requested to return their copies in order that the reserve stock may not be depleted.

For the convenience of members who have occasion to consult the publications of other historical agencies the following listing is made of institutions whose magazines, proceedings, transactions, etc. are received in the Society's library by exchange: American Antiquarian Society, American Jewish Historical Society, American Historical Association, American Philosophical Society, United States Bureau of American Ethnology, Duke University, Essex Institute, Florida Historical Society, Georgia Historical Society, Historical Department of Iowa, State Historical Society of Iowa, Louisiana Historical Society, Maryland Historical Society, Massachusetts Historical Society, State Historical Society of Missouri, National Archives, New England Historical and Genealogical Society, Genealogical Society of New Jersey, New Jersey Historical Society, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York Historical Society, North Carolina Historical Commission, University of North Carolina, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Rhode Island Historical Society, Smithsonian Institution, Huguenot Society of South Carolina, Southern Historical Association, Tennessee Historical Society, Virginia Historical Society, Frederick A. Virkus, William and Mary College, Wisconsin Historical Society, and Institute of Historical Research, University of London. The Society will be unable further to increase its list of exchanges during the war.

Since the appeal was made through this Department for reference works

which are not included in the Society's library and for which a greater need is felt now that the collections of the Charleston Library Society are not readily at hand, a number of useful gifts have been received. In order that specific needs may be known the Librarian is preparing a "want list," parts of which will be published from time to time. At the present time the following needs are outstanding: T. J. Kirkland and R. M. Kennedy, *Historic Camden*, Part II; John Drayton, *A View of South Carolina*; and Alexander Gregg, *History of the Old Cheraws*.

Through the courtesy of Mr. A. J. Tamsberg, Clerk of City Council, the Society has been able to complete its file of Charleston Year Books with the exception of those of the years 1913 and 1942. Copies of these two volumes will be gratefully received.

The Publication Committee is considering the printing of selections from the unpublished papers of James L. Petigru, a number of which are now in the possession of the Society. In order that these may be as representative as possible the Committee is seeking information concerning all extant Petigru material. They particularly desire to know whether the large collection of letters and other papers from which the late James Petigru Carson compiled his *Life, Letters and Speeches of James Louis Petigru* (Washington, 1920) is now in existence.

The following nominations have been made of South Carolinians to be included in the Dictionary of Colonial American Biography which is being planned for publication by the University of California: Dr. Lionel Chalmers, Dr. George Milligan, James Glen, John Tobler, and Robert Wells. Other names will be gladly received and forwarded to the editors. The criteria of selection are that the character should not have been included in the *Dictionary of American Biography* and that he "should have, in some way or manner, influenced the course of events" prior to the Revolution.

MIDDLETON DATA WANTED

Mrs. Bettie Middleton Odom, 4304 Denker Avenue, Los Angeles 37, California, will be grateful for information regarding the family of Martin C. Middleton who removed from the vicinity of Spartanburg, S. C., to Franklin County, Miss., about the year 1805. Middleton's name appears in the Index Books of Revolutionary Claims. He married Lucretia Finch Eppes, granddaughter of John Eppes and Edward Finch, of Newberry District, S. C. His sister Nancy married John Foster, and he is believed to have had six brothers: James G., Stephen, Edward, Rufus, John S., and Levi E. Middleton.

A duplicate of a master index to Charleston County wills through the year 1868 has been obtained by the Society through exchange with the Charleston Free Library. Three copies of the wills were made some years ago under an agreement between the County and the Works Progress Administration which required the deposit of one copy in the Office of the Judge of Probate where the originals are kept, the second in the Library of the University of South Carolina, and the third in the Charleston Free Library. In order to facilitate the use of the Free Library set Mrs. Roberta O'H. Bonnoitt, a member of the staff, undertook to combine the many separate volume indexes into a general index arranged in one alphabet. This formidable task was finally completed with the assistance of WPA and NYA help contributed by the College of Charleston. In the mean time, however, the University had compiled an index of its own thereby leaving one copy in the hands of the Free Library, and it is this copy which the Society has been able to obtain. In view of the fact that until 1785 the only South Carolina court of probate was located in Charleston, this index is much more than a guide to the wills of a single county.

The files of Charleston newspapers, rare pamphlets, manuscripts, and other South Carolina historical materials which were put into storage at the declaration of war more than three years ago have been returned to the shelves of the Charleston Library Society and once again are open for use.

Among other services being offered to historians and genealogists by the South Caroliniana Library, of the University of South Carolina, is a Biographical Index arranged in the form of a card catalogue. Some 25,000 names of South Carolinians, of both the past and the present, have already been entered, and under each name appears a list of all references to the subject thus far discovered. Less easily available materials are now being combed for additional names and further references. The Library invites the co-operation of other institutions and of individuals in advancing this work and will supply to anyone such information as the Index contains.

This Is Charleston, A Survey of the Architectural Heritage of a Unique American City Undertaken by the Charleston Civic Services Committee. Text by Samuel Gaillard Stoney. Revised from the Reports to the Committee. (Published by the Carolina Art Association, Charleston, S. C., for the Charleston Civic Services Committee, 1944. Pp. xiii, 141, illustrations. \$2.00)

The majority of books on Charleston, its history, architecture, atmosphere and practically everything else about the city, are largely steeped in sentiment. A few articles have been written in malice, but they are the

exception. The present volume is a new departure in that it is an appreciation of the city's architectural charm in terms of dollars and cents, a stock-taking of its memorable buildings with the emphasis placed cold-bloodedly on their value to the tourist trade.

The lesson which the book preaches is that it is possible for Charleston to develop industrially and commercially, while still keeping unharmed its historic sections. It is propaganda—aimed at the type of person who believes as an axiom that it is necessary to pull down something in the name of "progress" before building something else. That the propaganda is needed is evident. Too many notable houses have been sacrificed in the near past. That it has a chance of being successful is evidenced by the long list of business men and women who sponsored the book, backing it financially. Their share in this venture shows a heartening response on the part of the public to the message which the volume is trying to convey.

Included are more than 550 small photographs of houses, taken over a period of fifteen months by Miss Helen Gardner McCormack. No two readers seem to agree exactly as to which buildings should have been shown and which omitted, a difference of opinion which has led to a number of enjoyable and rewarding arguments. Practically everyone who has seen the book can point out additional structures they think should have been included. A few will contend that one or two houses shown do not deserve mention. The volume undoubtedly has caused many readers to look with a new, if sometimes quizzical eye, at buildings which they have ignored for years. Here is evidence that one part of the aim for which the book was published, realization of what Charleston possesses architecturally, has been in some measure accomplished.

Mr. Stoney has written a succinct and readable explanation of what the Civic Services Committee is trying to accomplish, drawing his lessons from the history of the city. It complements the photographs, without being a running commentary on them.

The paper cover and the type of the paper itself, both wartime make-shifts, are regrettable. Even with these handicaps, the book tells its story clearly. Apart from any "message," moreover, it constitutes a valuable record of Charleston buildings.

Beatrice St. J. Ravenel

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